

1886

What Women Say
of the
Canadian North West.

See amended
Land Regulations
at page 2.

On Arrival at Winnipeg, apply to the
Company's Land Commissioner, MR. JOHN
H. McTAVISH, for information in regard
to Lands and the best places for Settlement.

Payments
SPREAD OVER TEN YEARS
and no cultivation condi-
tions imposed.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Under the Land Regulations now in force (see next page) payments for land are

SPREAD OVER TEN YEARS

instead of five as heretofore, *without conditions requiring cultivation.*

**INTEREST PAYABLE AT THE END OF EACH YEAR, AND NOT IN ADVANCE
AS FORMERLY.**

Under these Regulations, and considering that each settler, or son of a settler, can obtain

160 ACRES FREE

from the Government, it is believed that no country in the world offers such favourable inducements to those desirous of taking up lands for settlement.

Montreal, March, 1886.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF LAND.

The lands within the Railway belt, extending 24 miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at prices ranging from

\$2.50 PER ACRE

upwards, according to location and quality, without any conditions requiring cultivation.

These Regulations are substituted for and cancel those hitherto in force.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a Deed of Conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay **one-tenth in cash**, and the balance in

NINE ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable at the end of each year. Payments may be made in Land Grant Bonds, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at any of its agencies in Canada or the United States.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions:

1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.
2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.
3. The Company reserves for sale, under these regulations, all mineral and coal lands; and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes.
4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water power, will be disposed of at very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilize the same.
5. The Company reserves the right to take without remuneration (except for the value of buildings and improvements on the required portion of the land) a strip or strips of land 200 feet wide, to be used for right of way, or other railway purposes, wherever the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or any branch thereof, is or shall be located.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its Railway.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's Land Commissioner,
JOHN H. McTAVISH, Winnipeg.

By Order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,

Secretary.

MONTREAL, January, 1886.

NOTE.—SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

The Manitoba and South Western Railway (leased by the Canadian Pacific) has now been extended from Manitou to the neighbourhood of Whitewater Lake, and applications for lands along this line will now be received. These are among the choicest lands in the Province, and will be sold on very reasonable terms to actual settlers. Apply to Mr. McTAVISH for prices and conditions.

WHAT WOMEN SAY OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

WITH the mother, wife or sister, very often rests in a large degree the answer to the first question: "Shall we emigrate?" and also to the second question, "Where shall we make our new home?" And in order to obtain reliable answers to these questions, from actual settlers, letters were sent in the month of September, 1885, to as many women throughout the Canadian North-West as could be addressed with accuracy. No selection was made in sending out the questions, for none was possible, and in the publication of the replies on the various points, every care has been taken to preserve the thoroughly representative character of the pamphlet by giving the replies just as they were received. They tell their own story in simple but forcible language, and the public are earnestly and confidently invited to a careful perusal of what women think of our Great North-West.

SHALL THE FAMILY ACCOMPANY THE INTENDING SETTLER?

This is an important matter, the settlement of which confronts the intending settler at the outset. The question addressed on this point asked, "Would you recommend an emigrant to bring his wife and family with him, or leave them behind till he has a home ready for them?" It will be seen from the replies that many advise that the family shall accompany the new settler, as in a large number of cases they are found a comfort and an incentive to energy and speedy settlement. If the intending settler has sufficient capital to allow of his placing his family in comfortable lodgings in one of the towns or cities of the North-West while he himself is "locating" his farm and erecting comfortable quarters, then it may, in most cases, be advisable to take wife and family in the first instance. If, on the other hand, the intending settler has little or no capital, but intends, by becoming a farm hand, to assist some resident farmer, and thus gain experience and capital, it then becomes a question whether the wife and family are accustomed to farm work, or could be of assistance on a farm. If so, little difficulty should be experienced during the season in securing situations for all—it may be on one farm—and the family circle could thus be maintained until the head of the family has launched out into farming on his own account.

The most representative replies run as follows. They are written from all parts of the country, as may be seen on reference to the full names and postal addresses given in the replies to subsequent questions.

ADSHEAD, Mrs. RACHAEL.—"If they are used to work bring them with him, as expense will be lighter to bring all in one removal."

ANDERSON, Mrs. M. G.—"I should say come early in the spring (say end of March), bring wife and family; they will be of great assistance in forming a comfortable home quickly."

ASHBY, Mrs. E.—"Yes, bring them; as he can rent a house in the country at very small cost, especially if some of them are old enough to be useful."

BEGG, Mrs. K. S.—"Let him bring his family, but early in the Spring, so that he can have a home ready for Winter."

BELL, Mrs. HELEN.—"I would recommend the wife and family to come with the father. I and eight children came with my husband."

BETHUNE, Mrs. A.—"If he has money enough to spare to pay for their board while he is looking around, by all means take them with him. Some women have more pluck than men, and are more anxious to get settled."

BROWN, Mrs. JOHN.—"I stayed behind, but I would prefer going along."

BROWN, Mrs. (Rev'd.) N.—"If he has a little means it would be better for them to come together, if not, he had better come first and get a home ready."

BUTCHER, Mrs. G.—"I believe he should bring his wife and family if his wife be fairly healthy, and his children of pretty good size, so that one can help the other to surmount the difficulties of settlement; but come in the Spring."

CAMPBELL, Mrs. R.—"By all means bring wife and family along, as there are too many single men here now."

CHEASLEY, Mrs. GEORGE.—"If the family is small; leave them; if grown up bring them. There will be lots of work for them."

COSGROVE, Mrs. JAMES B.—"Bring family by all means. A family arrived six weeks ago (August, 1885), from Birmingham, England, and they are well suited."

CREASAR, Mrs. WILLIAM.—"If he has some means, he had better bring them; if not, he had better leave them for a year after he comes."

DAVIES, Mrs. (Rev'd.) P. W.—"I believe they would do just as well to bring them right along if they come as early as possible in the Spring. They can have a house and be in it before Winter."

DOYDEN, Mrs. A.—"I came in the Spring with my husband, and think it was the better plan."

FOLEY, Mrs. R. D.—"Yes, if he has means to make them comfortable, bring them."

FORBES, Mrs. G.—"Certainly, bring them along and do the best till they get a home. A house can be easily got."

FRANKLIN, Mrs. B.—"Bring them if it is warm weather, and camp out till he can build a log-house."

GOWLER, Mrs. A.—"I think it would be the best, as a house can be got for a trifle, and food is cheap and plentiful."

GREGORY, ANNIE.—"If he intends to purchase land, bring them with him. If he intends to settle on uncultivated land, leave them behind until he has a home ready for them."

HALL, Mrs. W. B.—"In most cases a home is sooner secured by all emigrating together."

HANSON, Mrs. J. D.—"According to his means. If a son and daughter came with the father they could go and work out, and learn the ways of the country, and make friends, so that when the whole family came they would not feel so lonely, and be able to show how things require to be done in the North-West."

HANEY, Mrs. A. W.—"I would bring every soul of them"

HUDDLESTONE, Mrs. T.—"My advice is, if the emigrant is a farmer, to bring his wife and family, rent a farm for a year, and look for land, leaving his family on the farm; or if an emigrant has means of support for a year, bring his family with him. House rent is low here."

JEFFERY, LAVINIA.—“By all means; we have already too many bachelors.”

LEEOH, Mrs. JOHN.—“I think a man with a small capital had better leave his family behind till he gets settled.”

McDONALD, Mrs. A. G.—“If he has a working family I would advise him to bring them along with him. A man cannot farm alone very well.”

McKAY, Mrs. (Rev.) M.—“Bring the family with him. A house can easily be secured, when a family can make a home far quicker. Or even a farm, costing next to nothing, might be rented with advantage for a year.”

McKAY, Mrs. PHILIP.—“A man should provide a home for his family before they come here. A newly married couple might come together.”

McKENZIE, Mrs. JEAN.—“I came here with my father's family from Scotland to Ontario, in 1843, and married there, and came with my husband and family here, so others can suit themselves. Plenty of work to do for them here, if willing, and plenty to eat.”

MORAYNE, Mrs. J. A.—“Anyone having money to keep their family for six months, bring them.”

MARLAT, Mrs. S. R.—“Preferable, I think, to bring his family and leave them in one of our large towns, as houses are plentiful, rents low, and living reasonably cheap.”

PROCTOR, Mrs. H.—“Bring them with him; there are few difficulties now to contend with since the Canadian Pacific Railway has been opened.”

RODDICK, Mrs. G.—“It is better to come together, as there is no difficulty now in obtaining supplies and house to rent at a moderate figure.”

ROSE, Mrs. H.—“If he has means to provide for them there, most decidedly bring them along, and apply that means in making a house for them here.”

STIRTON, Mrs. JAMES.—“Bring them by all means. The wife is an important factor in commencing a homestead.”

SUMNER, Mrs. J. C.—“If they are all willing to take a hand in making the home they should come by all means.”

SUTHERLAND, Mrs. J.—“A strong family, willing to work, should come together; but each family should decide for themselves.”

WHIMSREY, Mrs. M.—“That would depend upon the means at his disposal. A man with a few boys growing up would do better to take them along with him, if possible with a little capital, and with a thrifty growing family, using strict economy, their success would be ensured.”

YEOMAN, Mrs. G. M.—“Bring every chick and child, unless there is some strong reason for not doing so; they will all help to pull through, and feel all the better for having done so, even if it is a severe fog. I speak from experience.”

FORMING THE NEW HOME.

A very general opinion seems prevalent among intending settlers, and especially among those of the female sex, that the formation of a home in such new countries as the Canadian North-West, is accompanied with almost unheard-of hardships and privations. In the very early days, when no railways traversed the country, when one's destination had to be reached by long and most tedious journeys in stage coach, or on a loosely-put-together buggy, the act of settlement was undoubtedly something to be looked forward to with hesitation and even dread. But things have much altered since those days. The railway takes the intending settler and his family almost to the threshold of his new home. There will generally be found people of the same race, speaking the same language, and for the most part always ready to lend a helping hand to the new-comer. One soon therefore learns to feel at home, and can apply oneself to make the farm a prosperous one, and the home one of comfort and contentment.

The questions asked on this point were twofold, and, as will be seen by the replies, cover the whole ground:—

(1) Did you experience any difficulty or hardship in commencing your home in the North-

West, and does your present position compensate for any inconvenience or trials you may have endured?

(2) Did you find difficulty or hardship in accommodating yourself to the methods of home life peculiar to a new country like the North-West, and have you any suggestion to make on this point for the benefit of the new comer?

Mrs. W. E. ABBOTT, of Emerson.—1. No hardship whatever. 2. None whatever; I was much surprised finding everything so convenient.

Mrs. R. ADSHEAD, of St. Charles.—“1. Plenty of trouble in coming to Red River before the advent of railroads or steamboats, but am well satisfied now. 2. No; our experience was suited to the N. W. Strangers will find a little difference in the social relations, being more free and less constrained.”

Mrs. JAMES P. ALEXANDER, of Sourisford P. O.—“1. We experienced both difficulty and hardship, but faith in the future of our adopted country was strong, and we have not been disappointed. 2. We found no difficulty on this point. Let the newcomer make up his mind to adapt himself to the circumstances in which he finds himself; he will have to sooner or later, if he would succeed.”

Mrs. S. BALLANTYNE, of Emerson.—“1. There may be a few difficulties or inconvenience to encounter, but really no hardships, and these are more than compensated for by knowing that you have a home which you can call your own, and no landlord. 2. Those with means need find no difference. Those without will probably find little also.”

Mrs. H. BARTLETT, of Gregg Farm, Brandon.—“I have not had any hardships yet. 2. No difficulty. Be prepared to do plenty of work to succeed well.”

Mrs. N. BARTLEY, of Wattview.—“1. Not any particular difficulty, but a little inconvenience the first season, as we lived in tents until a house could be built. 2. None whatever. I rather like it. It is novel, and there is a feeling of freedom and independence.”

Mrs. S. J. BATCOCK, of Brookwood Farm, Orange, Ridge.—“1. To the first part of this question, yes, as we had then to go 100 miles for our provisions. To the second, yes, as we now have railway and market within a day's journey, schools and churches. 2. I found, as all must, the want of home with friends and associations, but after once settled make up your mind that you are going to put up with a little inconvenience and you will soon be satisfied.”

Mrs. E. BEESLEY, of Marlborough, near Moosejaw.—“1. Very little difficulty, no hardship. Fully compensated. 2. No difficulty. Would suggest to bring plenty of warm woollen clothes with them and no furniture, as it can be purchased here as needed.”

Mrs. A. BELL, of Portage la Prairie.—“1. Difficulties experienced ten years ago do not exist now, owing to railways, &c., &c. Yes. 2. No, except coming among strangers.”

Mrs. A. BETHUNE, of Archibald.—“1. We experienced a little difficulty, which is but natural in a new country, and which we expected on arrival, but nothing to what our people went through and put up with in Ontario in settling in early days. We are now quite comfortable and desire no change, only we are trying to get more land.”

Mrs. W. BOWEN, of Calgary.—“1. None. I have since married, and think I am well compensated. 2. None. A new comer should take the people as he finds them, and he will soon get into the Western mode of living.”

Mrs. A. J. BRIDGMAN, of Medicine Hat.—“1. Yes, we were a little inconvenienced at first, but I am glad I came, and intend to stay. 2. No. Incoming settlers will do well to take people just as they find them. There are some mean people in every community. I like the people in the North-West.



—HUNTING SCENE ON THE SOURIS RIVER.

MRS. E. BROADGUEST, of Turtle Mountain :—“1. We had a little inconvenience the first season coming in, as there were no bridges on the rivers or creeks, nor even ferry boats, but that has been all altered lately. 2. One does not live so very different to anyone else. Anyone can easily accommodate themselves to any little change necessary.”

MRS. E. BROWN, of Drumconner :—“1 Not much. 2. None whatever. I rather enjoy the change.”

MRS. N. BROWN, (REV.), of High Bluff :—“1. Have never experienced any hardships, and think it a very easy country to get settled in. The only difficulty is in obtaining help. Would not like to leave it. 2. No more difficulty here than in any other country; but any woman coming here should understand housekeeping as efficient hired help is scarce.”

MRS. R. CAMPBELL, of Bridge Creek :—“1 When we came here we had to travel by waggon from Winnipeg, on very bad roads. It is different now, as the railway runs past our door. 2. No difficulty.”

MRS. A. M. CHRISP, of Prendwick, Elkhorn :—“1. I did not experience any hardships in commencing my home here, my husband being out a year before, and had a good house built before bringing me out. 2. No; because I adhere to the English customs.”

MRS. C. C. CLITTEN, of Bird's Hill :—“1. No difficulty or hardship. 2. No difficulty. Would suggest that women coming to this country who have not been accustomed to domestic work should try and learn that art, especially bread-making.”

MRS. J. B. COSGROVE, of Menota :—“1. Small houses are inconvenient for a while, but no hardship. I am well satisfied in having made the change. 2. It makes no difference, apparently, what a person's state in life has been heretofore. They all seem to get right, and to work contentedly. Costly fine clothing is not required. Bring plenty of good old country underclothing and bedding.”

Mrs. J. W. DAVIDSON, of Rapid City.—“1. I did not, as my husband had a home for me before I was married. We are doing well considering the small capital we had to begin with. 2. No; this country is as natural as any other, and its ways are easily learnt.”

Mrs. P. W. DAVIES (REV.), of Chater.—“1. Certainly there were some things that were rather hard to bear, such as living in very small houses, being a long distance from town, and for a short time being without a school, and with limited gospel privileges; but those things soon come around all right. 2. I cannot say that I did. I came determined to stay and make my home in the country, and have been so well pleased with it that I have had no desire to go back. We want people of determination and energy, who are willing to begin at the bottom and work their way up, unless they have means to begin at the top with.”

Mrs. J. DODDS, of Sunnyside.—“1. It is like other parts of the world, the less capital you have the more difficult it is to start. I had 8s. 4d. when I got to Manitoba, and would sell now for about £2,000. 2. None.”

“A pretty little wife, as a partner for life,
And a thousand of two in the bank;
And a good friend who is honest and true,
Is just the thing for Frank.”

Mrs. A. GOWLER, of Assiniboine P. O.—“1. It was very hard then; but altogether different now, as the country is more advanced. I am very well satisfied; we are very comfortable.”

Mrs. A. GREGORY, of Ninga P. O., Turtle Mountain.—“1. As this district was unsettled when we came out, the life was at first necessarily rough, but subsequent comforts and present position quite compensate for early inconveniences. 2. None whatever. Leave English prejudice at home, and copy Canadians in sundry small household matters.”

Mrs. R. HONNETT, of Birtle.—“1. Provisions were scarce and dear, and many of the necessities of life were difficult to procure, but all that is past now. 2. Adaptation seems peculiar to the people here, and all who come must try that virtue. Drop prejudices, and resolve on succeeding.”

Mrs. L. JEFFREY, of Minnedosa.—“1. There is always more or less difficulty in commencing home in a new country, but patience, perseverance and trust in God overcome all. The star of hope now shines before us, and the future of the N.W. bids fair to be glorious. 2. I have never found any difficulty on this point.”

Mrs. A. JOHNSTON, of Mowbray.—“1. I experienced none, and my present position fully compensates for any inconvenience. 2. I, being from Ontario, had no difficulty. The thought of coming to the N.W. nearly broke my heart, but now I am settled I never felt happier.”

Mrs. J. KELLY, of Morris.—“1. Only the dearth of provisions, which are quite cheap now, and my present position compensates. 2. Not the least difficulty, our part being settled with the best of Ontario people. It is best for new comers to husband their resources.”

Miss E. LAWFORD, of Rosburn.—“1. Not a great many, though no one expects to get a home for themselves without some hardships, though there are not one quarter of the hardships as experienced by the first settlers in Ontario. We had only £1 and no stock, but now have a good farm pretty well stocked. 2. Yes, just at first, but the fact that you have no rent to pay, and everything you do towards making your home comfortable is your own for life, encourages one. Lining the house with felt paper makes the house snug for winter.”

Mrs. G. LIPSETT, of Meadow Lea.—“1. Considerable difficulty, but present position sufficient compensation. 2. Yes; at first, from absence of society, but it is quite different now.”

Mrs. M. LOWE, of St. Agatha.—“1. My husband was £2 in debt when we landed at his father's place. We had nothing but willing hands and fair management; and to-day we are worth between £1,000 and £1,600, with an incumbrance of £40. 2. A family coming here with £100 or £200 in cash can settle down nicely, and in a few years will be surprised [if thrifty] how soon they become comfortable.”

Mrs. L. J. LEWES, of Carberry.—“1. Hardship, none. Position comfortable and convenient to railway, churches and village schools. 2. Had no difficulty whatever, as my husband came out first and had things comfortable when I came.”

Mrs. M. McKAY (REV.), of Strathclair.—“1. Upon the whole, we enjoy life in the North-West well. With money one can get all the luxuries of city life, and without you can get comfort here for which you have to pay handsomely in a city. 2. If one has means he can make himself all right, but with or without much means let there be good habits, since without these people who should have done well have miserably failed.”

MRS. G. MURDOCH, of Calgary, N.W.T. :—"1. My home was provided by my husband before I came. He is so well satisfied that he would not leave here and go elsewhere. 2. I conformed to the habits of the country, and advise all who come to at once do the same, or else stay where they are."

MRS. C. F. NEWMAN, of Ossowo :—"1. I am very well satisfied, and am glad that I did emigrate. 2. I found a very great difference between this and the old country, but find it very convenient when used to it."

MRS. A. ORR, of De Clare :—"1. My husband was here two years before my arrival, and I have not experienced any difficulties or trials since I came. 2. No. You can get anything in this country as well as in any other, if you have plenty of money."

MRS. J. W. PARKER, of Blythefield :—"1. Coming in 1872, want of society, schools, and a great many other things made it hard, but these difficulties are to a great extent things of the past, and independence and a sure prospect for one's children in this new country compensate for many drawbacks. 2. No Canadians have difficulty in accommodating themselves to any circumstances, and no one with reason and common sense need have any such difficulties in a country settled and controlled by Canadians."

MRS. H. PROCTOR, of Woodlands :—"1. We have had no more hardships than could have been expected in any new country, and up to the present have been well repaid with thanks for such a providential change of home. 2. The difficulties are easily overcome. We have friends all round, by showing ourselves friendly."

MRS. M. RAMSEY, of Stuartburn.—"Coming from a city, and at the time we came, I certainly did experience many privations that settlers may now avoid in our part of the country (Stuartburn); as a person can now rent a farm and house till he has time to look up a homestead. 2. Yes, I found it difficult, not being accustomed to farming, and of course found it a great change, but the novelty was pleasing, and now I like it."

MRS. H. SHAW, of Calgary.—"1. Being accustomed to European luxuries, and in as good, if not better, position at home than I can expect to be here, I scarcely know how to answer this question. Hardships none; inconveniences many, as it takes three or four years to convert bare prairie into a comfortable farm. 2. No."

MRS. J. H. SLATER, of Balmoral.—"1. I had a little difficulty at first. I am satisfied with my present position. No one need endure hardships if they have money enough to keep them one and a half or two years. 2. Not the least in accommodating myself to the methods of the country."

MRS. R. H. SMITH, of Ninette.—"1. Yes; distance from market stores and post-office were great drawbacks at first, but present position compensates. 2. Houses seemed inconveniently small at first, but I soon got accustomed to that. Every person having a family should get cow, pig, and hens at once."

MRS. W. SMITH, of Almasippi.—"1. It was hard at first, but I would not like to leave it now to go back to city life again. We are very comfortable here."

MRS. H. L. STEWART, of Meadow Lea.—"1. Yes, from inexperience of the ways of the country; but present position compensates. 2. No, though the winter is a very cold one, do not feel it as much as in the old country, on account of the dryness of the climate. One requires good, strong, warm clothing."

MRS. J. SUTHERLAND, of Kildonan East.—"1. My parents came to this country with little or no money, but by exercising ordinary economy and industry were in comfortable circumstances at my earliest recollection, raising a family of 10 children, I being the third. 2. Any emigrant should be prepared to meet some difficulties and privation the first year or two, unless possessed of a few hundred dollars in cash on arrival."

MRS. J. M. SUTHERLAND, of Virden.—"1. I had no hardship; my husband came here as a missionary of the Presbyterian church, and situations and houses were ready for us. 2. It is the general opinion that a woman must work harder here than at home, but my work is not different."

MRS. M. J. TAYLOR, of Baie St. Paul.—"1. Starting in life, as we did, with little means at our command, we experienced some hardships, but are now in comfortable circumstances. 2. There is very little difficulty on this point; and a new comer very soon gets into our mode of living."

MRS. R. P. THOMPSON, of Miami.—"1. Very little. Yes, more than compensated, and I think if a few hundred people from the old country were here their answer would be the same. 2. Yes;

at first we felt the want of the comforts of our old home, but we soon accustomed ourselves to the new one."

Mrs. S. THOMPSON, of Beaver Cræek.—"1. A little; at first we had no school, now we have a school beside us, meeting every Sunday, and things looking comfortable. 2. A little hard at first, soon got used to it."

Mrs. HENRY WEST, of Clear Springs P.O., Man.—"1. Yes; because we had little or no means to start with. We worked hard, and a kind Providence has blessed our labors with success. We have 4 horses, 26 head of cattle, and all kinds of machinery necessary for a farm. 2. We found no difficulty. A stranger may soon get acquainted with the methods of Canadian life."

ADVICE TO NEW COMERS.

The following answers are given to the request "Kindly give any advice that may be of service to incoming mothers, wives, daughters, sisters, and any practical information or any household receipt that may be of service to them." In these answers much will be found of service and value to the intending settler.

Mrs. J. ALEXANDER, of Sourisford, Southern Manitoba.—"Bring plenty of blankets and bedding, also body-clothes. A good supply of yarns is useful. Bring no furniture or kitchen furnishings."

Mrs. S. BALLANTYNE, of Emerson, Southern Manitoba.—"Men with means or men without means who are paying rents in the old country will certainly better their condition by coming here. If poor, those of the family old enough to work will find employment, and thus aid the family in getting a start, and our Canadians are very charitable in the way of helping decent poor men to erect buildings without charge, and they also aid such in many other ways. I was born in Scotland, lived there till I was 21 years of age, and emigrated to the Province of Quebec, lived there over two years, came to Ontario, lived on a farm 18 years, in the city 14 years, and in Manitoba over 8 years, and should know of what I speak, and I must say without fear of contradiction, or an attempt at such, by any person who has lived in Manitoba, that for soil, climate, weather and delightful seasons, it stands unrivalled by any country yet known. Our present fall weather cannot be equalled in any country on the globe."

Mrs. N. BARTLEY, of Wattsvlew.—"Plenty of good, warm clothing, also bedding, dishes, knives and forks, and any useful article (such as a sewing machine, if a good one) that can be packed easily, instead of disposing of it for a trifle, as is generally the way when setting out and leaving their homes."

Mrs. E. BEESLEY, of Marlborough, near Moose Jaw.—"Would wish all to come who are willing to work. They will soon make for themselves and families comfortable homes, and will be independent, as there is plenty of good land to be easily obtained. It is a healthy climate. I can write from experience, as I came myself in poor health, and since settling here have enjoyed the best of health, and have not paid one cent for medicine."

Mrs. A. BETHUNE, of Archibald, Southern Manitoba.—"Families should first husband their finances to the greatest extent possible, only buying for the first year or two those articles they cannot possibly do without, and don't pay anybody for anything you can do yourself. Be sure your farm is high and dry before you spend a dollar on it. On arrival, get your garden planted with the necessary vegetable seeds, look after your garden well, have your cellar frost-proof, get a few little pigs from your neighbours, and buy nothing that you can raise; buy a cow and feed her well, and if you don't get along well in Manitoba you won't do so anywhere else, I'll assure you."

Mrs. N. BROWN (Rev.) of High Bluff, Man.—"This is a splendid country for industrious people, but every one coming here should know how to work. There is nothing here that I consider any drawback to people who wish to make a good home for themselves. Of course they must not expect the same luxuries and social advantages of older countries. Although the winter here is very cold, yet the air is dry and healthy, and (although 25 years of age when I left England, and consequently knowing all about it) I prefer the winters here to those in England."

Mrs. E. BUTCHER, of Glendinning, Man.—"All the advice I can give to those coming out is not to expect too much the first or second year, but with industry and perseverance, a contented disposition, and a willingness to be cheerful under any difficulties that may arise, and in the course of a few years any family can make themselves a comfortable home. I suppose the cold winter

is the greatest objection intending emigrants have to Manitoba. I have now been here four winters, but neither myself nor children have suffered from the cold. We have a comfortable log house, and our stove keeps up and downstairs warm. "It is now the 9th of November (1885), and we ploughed up to the 3rd; last year we ploughed until the 15th. I have not felt the cold more than in Ontario, in which country I was born and raised, although we have more degrees of frost; the air being drier, the cold does not seem to penetrate as much. I have been out riding with the thermometer 25 degrees below zero and in a blinding snowstorm, yet did not suffer from cold. Of course I was well and warmly clothed."

MRS. G. BUTCHER, of Russell P.O., Shell River, Man.—"Don't be prejudice in your minds in favour of English methods of cooking, baking, washing, etc., or be too proud to ask advice when you come. You will find new methods here more suited to the country and your altered circumstances. Every housekeeper here learns to be baker, laundress, tailoress, soap and candle maker, and dairywoman. New settlers can be taken by the hand by earlier arrivals, and information, receipts, etc., are freely tendered to those desirous of learning. There is great social freedom amongst settlers, so that it would be superfluous to give any recipes. Learn to knit, bring plenty of good woollen underclothing, fishermen's knitted jerseys, and boys' good tweed suits. Boys' clothing here is difficult to obtain."

MRS. S. CHAMBERS, of Birtle, Man.—"Provide yourselves with warm substantial clothing for the winter, strong boots, etc. Do not burden yourselves with heavy articles of furniture. Our houses are small, and all that is necessary can be procured here. I have kept tender house-plants blooming in the winter here. The summers are delightful."

MRS. A. C. CLARKE, of West half of Sec. 34, Tp. 1, Range 15 West, Cartwright.—"I would advise mothers and wives to bring lots of girls with them. Daughters and sisters, come prepared to go housekeeping for some poor bachelor."

MRS. C. C. CLITTEN, of Bird's Hill.—"To women settling in the country would suggest that they pay some attention to gardening, and bring seeds with them; all the small fruits grow in great perfection here. Make a point of setting out raspberries, currants, and strawberries, as soon as possible; these all grow wild here, and of very fine flavour, and they also add so much to the comfort of the home. Native hops and grapes are here, and I am told that the cultivated cherry and fine plum do well here planted in bluffs, only enough cleared for their growth, the native trees protecting them till they get their growth, then clear away from them."

MRS. W. COOPER, of Treherne.—"If you intend to help to farm—1. Bring good, warm, strong, serviceable clothing; study comfort in choosing, more than fashion. 2. If your husband's means are small, be sure to do your utmost to have a cow, some chickens and pigs. 3. Lend a helping hand to the men not supposing it is out of a woman's sphere, as the first year brings lots of extra work on the men. 4. Pay as you go, if possible. 5. Bring a few simple medicines with you, or procure them in town, before going in the country on your farm."

MRS. P. W. DAVIES, (Rev.), of Chater.—"Do not come thinking to have a fortune in a year or so. Many have come expecting this; some have succeeded in it, others have been disappointed. Too many come expecting to commence here just where they left off in some other country, where perhaps their parents or friends have been years working away to get the home they are leaving. Of course they will be disappointed, for they cannot have everything at their hands just as they have in old settled places. But come determined that, with the blessing of God, you will have a home for yourself and children, and do not be above work, but rather willing to turn your hand to any respectable work that may present itself, and there is sure success."

MRS. D. G. DICK, of Dominion City.—"Do not come expecting to find a Paradise. Eve was the only woman that found one, and she was not contented in it."

MRS. J. D. HANSON, of Oakdale Park, Turtle Mountain.—"Bring warm flannels and long stockings or socks—any quantity. Canton flannel garments keep out the wind well, but this clothing is rarely required. Thick strong boots and cork soles, cloth slippers, rubber cloaks and coats, shawls, scarfs and mitts. Chamois leather vests made long over hips, and ulsters lined with chamois or rubber to the waist. Blankets, light and dark colour; railway rugs, warm. Feather beds, if accustomed to them; pillows, leaving out one for each traveller. Bring all kinds of yarn, particularly coarse for socks. For the greatest comfort on a long railroad journey from the sea to the North-West, I would also suggest one or two paper basins, soap, flannel, sponge, towel, comb, brush, small looking-glass, etc., in a bag. Also an extra bag, strong and dark, handy to put in extra things quickly when the train stops before you are quite prepared to leave,

and a strap to fasten it with quickly and securely. Each one of course with a shawl and strap, slippers and soft head covering for night, and the pillow can be strapped in shawl. Drinking vessels, and a large mug to convey water safely on cars to your seat. A pound of tea steeped in a quart of water is most refreshing, and easily bottled and diluted; carry sugar, and buy milk at stations and bread and butter also. Strong boxes or packing cases with handles, and well corded to stand long journey and rough handling. Barrels, useful for packing crockery and glassware, which require an expert to pack to reach destination safely. Bring all little household treasures and valuables and pictures, thus making a home-like feeling around you at once. Men's underwear best bought here, as being thicker and made suitable to the climate. Good whips and raw hide lashes invaluable in the North-West."

Mrs. A. B. HARRIS, of Beulah, Manitoba.—"Insist upon getting a good, warm house up the first thing. Bring plenty of warm bed-clothes and flannel clothing. I would suggest that a man should spend his first summer putting up buildings, digging a well, and getting everything into shape for his wife and family. He will save time in the long run. A cold house and no water when it is wanted will make a smiling face look sour and make her a grumbler."

Mrs. P. HYDE, of Silver Creek.—"As I came from the old country myself, I think for the working class this country is far ahead of the old country."

Mrs. D. HESOR, of Killarney, Manitoba.—"I should suggest that new comers bring a stock of medicines that have been habitually used in the family, as the doctor is difficult always to obtain and his charges are high, and a good stock of warm clothing for winter; also that they obtain a thorough knowledge of bread-making, as that is one of the most important parts of housekeeping out here, because the air is bracing and the appetites good."

ANNIE JOHNSTON, of Mowbray, Manitoba.—"Women as a rule are timid in breaking up their home. I, for one, thought my real happiness gone when we pulled up stakes and started for this country; but on arriving here I found my thoughts were all imaginary, as real happiness commenced here. The thought of having homes for our boys beside us, and keeping our girls at home busily engaged in butter and cheese making, and surrounded by their family, is a great comfort to father and mother. There is plenty of remunerative work for all on their own farm."

Mrs. KATE LAWRENCE, of Clearwater.—"All I have to say is that there is plenty of homes and situations for all in this country, and no one need be afraid to come if they intend to work, for the old saying is a true one, even in this country,

'Where there's a will, there's a way,'

or rather,

'We've plenty of work and good pay.'"

Mrs. MARY LOWE, of Ste. Agathe.—"I have known several Scotch girls who came here some years ago. They are all married, and some of them have done extra well. Smart clean girls can do better here than men."

ALICE MCCOXWICK, of Fleming, N.W.T.—"Come prepared to farm. Get stock as you can. This is a beautiful place to live in. Bring all you can with you, such as clothes, lots of bedclothes. There were people here yesterday from England; they think there is nothing to hinder people from being rich here."

Mrs. N. MCGREGOR, of Dalton.—"Mothers, do not fret too much. Wives, do your best to help your husbands to make the new home. Daughters, do not wear too much finery, and stick to the young men. Sisters, judge for yourselves; there are plenty of fine single men in this part to keep you smiling all the time."

Mrs. McINNES, of Calgary P.O., Alberta, N.W.T.—"I can give no household receipt, as such can easily be obtained here. I found no difficulty in obtaining anything that I required. As for myself, I am well pleased with the country. Should anyone desire to come to this district, they will find some beautiful sections yet vacant."

Mrs. JEAN MCKENZIE, of Burnside, Man.—"Keep cheerful; don't grumble at a few little inconveniences which may occur at first settling; help your husbands and brothers as much as possible, both in work and cheerful advice, and you will soon find yourselves and them in comfortable circumstances, and proprietors of farms with plenty of stock around you, with the finest of wheat and other grain and vegetables of all kinds growing for you. But above all, keep as much as possible out of debt, buy no luxury of any kind on credit that you can do without, and you will soon be prosperous and happy. No rent to pay, and no landowner to turn you out at

expiration of lease. Plenty of good land can be got here at low price, and every thrifty man and woman can be their own proprietors."

MR. A. JOHNSTON, *pro* Mr. John Pollock, of Wolf Creek.—"If you have any young girls in your country who would like to start housekeeping, this is the place to come. There are lots of young men who want housekeepers. I would like to give over the job of washing the dishes myself."

MRS. L. POYNTZ, c/o Geo. Armstrong, Esq., Dalton P. O.—"Will be pleased to inform or instruct any such on personal application."

MRS. HANNAH PROCTOR, of Woodlands P.O., Man.—Any man or woman of industrious habits, wishing to come here with a view of bettering their position, can do well. If they do not do well, the fault rests with themselves. For example: I have had 14 children to provide for. Up to date, our farm has 100 acres under plough, also 100 sheep, 100 head of cattle, pigs, poultry, and farm machinery and implements, with two yoke of oxen, two teams of horses, which my husband states, taking the stock at fair value, and other articles at cost price, are worth over 12,000 dollars (£2,400), all paid for, with a reasonable amount in the bank. Also a farm of 640 acres, with house and buildings, and other improvements, for which my husband states he would not accept any sum less than 20,000 dollars (£4,000) with many thanks, at present. Compare this with our arrival in 1873, in Winnipeg, with absolutely nothing, for we were provisioned at the expense of the Government till we found employment; and with patience and perseverance, and the industrious habits of the whole family, we have honourably attained our present position to-day; and let me with confidence, say to persons of the right kind, 'Come thou and do likewise.'"

SUSAN RHIND, of Westbourne, Man.—"They must learn how to bake bread, and keep their spirits up under any little difficulties that may arise. I have kept flowers in the house every winter. If they have singing birds, pets or pictures, bring them."

MRS. F. ROBBIE, Birtle P.O., Man.—"Keep your eyes open. Live within your means. Take no notice of grumblers. Make ready for winter. Let the children wear woollen underclothing. Take in the *West Farmer*, and a weekly newspaper. Settle near a railroad if possible. Go in for mixed farming. Never blame the country for any misfortune you may have. Have a good garden. Exhibit all you can at the Fall Shows. Determine that the North-West is to be your home."

MRS. H. ROSE, of Minnedosa, Man.—"I would merely suggest that persons having any of musical instruments should bring them if possible; also that girls earning money be very careful who they lend it to, and I think the better way is to put it in some safe bank as soon as it is earned."

MRS. J. M. SUTHERLAND, of Virden.—"Any one coming with a family needs money enough to keep them for a year least. If they are willing to work, and are not afraid of any kind of work such as milking cows, attending poultry, &c., there is no need to fear but they can make a home here. Bring all your warm clothing. The winter is certainly cold, but healthful and pleasant."

MRS. J. TAYLOR, of Headingley.—"Mothers, come with a determination to better your circumstances, and be prepared to meet what disadvantages must necessarily come to you in a new country like this, and you will soon better your circumstances."

MRS. S. TAYLOR, Parkisimo, Man.—"Families which have been raised to farming need little advice. Others coming to Manitoba can get assistance from older settlers, who are always ready to advise new comers if asked. In our settlement we have a good class of people for that."

MRS. R. P. THOMPSON, of Miami P.O., Man.—"They will all want to make up their mind to meet with some disadvantages and difficulties, and to make up their minds to overcome them, and accommodate themselves to the new home. All should come with means enough to buy one or two cows and a few hens, which will soon bring in quite a portion of the living; then in a year or two, they, by careful management, will have some poultry, eggs, butter, &c., to sell, and there is always a ready sale for such produce at fair prices. I sold a lot of spring chickens at the door a few days ago for 40 cents (1s. 8d.) per pair, and geese for 3 dollars (12s.) per pair. If I can be of any service in giving any information of any kind to intending immigrants, I gladly offer to do so, as I am well aware of the overcrowded state of the old country, especially in the cities. As to any one coming to this part (Miami), I will undertake to help them to find a suitable home. There are places here to rent on easy terms, with buildings, where families could move right in. Then there is a lot of good land to be sold at five dollars (£1) per acre, and some for less. I could find

homes for eight or ten good girls on farms at from five to eight dollars (£1 to £1 12s.), per month, according to ability, &c."

-MRS S. J. WHEATLAND, of Donore, Manitoba.—"Before making up your mind to come to Manitoba, sit down and consider well whether you can forego the comforts you have been used to for a while, and whether you can stand the isolation from society that you will have to undergo for a time if you contemplate farming in the North-West. Of course all these things will be different if you have money to purchase a farm in a settled part of the country. If you can answer these questions satisfactorily to yourselves, then I think you come and consider that you are safe to get along. Of course, we have had several bad seasons, still, I have good faith in the country, and with the experience we have had we might be able to battle with the seasons successfully. I would recommend mixed farming as most suitable to the country. I do not trust to grain, but keep some cow, poultry, and other stock; pigs are also profitable, and will help to fill the purse and improve the farm."

MRS. G. U. WHITE, of Foxton.—"I think this is a good country for any person who is willing to work. One of our neighbours came here and had only 45 dollars (£9) when he landed in Winnipeg. He is now in a good position."

CLIMATE.

The climate of any country is a matter of importance to an intending settler in that country. It will be seen by a study of the following representative answers that the climate throughout summer and winter is healthy and agreeable for men, women, and children. The questions asked were:—

(1) How does the climate of the North-West suit you, and do you consider it healthy?

(2) Is the climate healthy for children, and will you kindly offer any suggestions to new comers on this point?

MRS. J. ALEXANDER, of Sourisford, Man.—"1. Admirably. I consider it extremely healthy. 2. They grow like mushrooms. Our children have not had any illness all these years."

MRS. T. ALEXANDER, of Lowestoft, Man.—"1. Well. Very healthy. 2. Very healthy for children. They need plenty of warm clothing."

MRS. M. G. ANDERSON, of Grenfell, Assa., N.W.T.—"My health has improved, and I consider the climate very bracing and exceptionally healthy. 2. The climate is decidedly healthy for children. My experience recommends that intending immigrants, both young and old, should be well supplied with flannel underclothing for winter and summer use."

MRS. S. J. BATCOCK, of Brookwood Farm, Orange Ridge P.O., Man.—"I don't think there is a healthier country in the world. I have had the best of health. 2. There cannot possibly be a more healthy country for children. Mine have scarcely had a day's sickness. Plenty of warm clothing and wholesome food is all they need."

MRS. E. BEESLEY, of Marlborough, near Moose Jaw, Assa., N.W.T.—"1. Suits me well. I consider it very healthy. 2. Yes. We were often sick before residing here; now we could not be more healthy."

MRS. K. S. BEGG, of Fort Garry P.O.—"1. The climate is healthy, both for natives and emigrants; more so than Scotland. My husband is Scotch, and ought to know."

MRS. A. BELL, of Portage la Prairie.—"1. The atmosphere being so dry, I experience more vigour and vitality than I used to. 2. Exceedingly so; less sickness among them than in other climates."

MRS. HELEN BELL, of Burnside.—"1. It is pretty cold in winter, but very healthy. 2. It is very healthy for children."

MRS. R. BLIGHT, of Fort Ellice.—“1. I think it a healthy climate. 2. As far as I know. -I have not seen any but healthy children here, and in one case I know a child who was delicate before she came here, and is quite robust now.”

MRS. A. BOLE, of Regina, N.W.T.—“1. I like the climate well, and consider it very healthy. 2. Children coming from any of the countries of Europe get very fleshy.”

MRS. T. BOWMAN, of Greenwood, Manitoba.—“1. It could not possibly be more healthy. It is very cold in winter, but a dry cold; it does not thaw and then freeze. 2. It is, if they are warmly clothed in winter. It is very healthy for any consumptive people.”

MRS. A. J. BRIDGMAN, of Medicine Hat, N.W.T.—“1. I love the climate, and consider it very healthy. 2. I have one boy eleven months old, who has never been sick a day.”

MRS. ELIZABETH BROADGUEST, of Turtle Mountain.—“1. Have never been in better health, and the climate is perfect as far as sickness is concerned. 2. I have eight children, three of whom have been born here; none of them have been ill at all, and we have never had a doctor inside the house professionally.”

MRS. R. J. BROOKS, of Assinippi, Manitoba.—“1. I like the climate. 2. Very much so. My children were very delicate in Ontario, but have been very healthy since I came here.”

MRS. E. BROWN, of Drumconner P.O.—“1. I was delicate in Ontario, but since I came to Manitoba my health has been good. 2. It is all that could be desired.”

MRS. N. BROWN (Rev.), of High Bluff, Manitoba.—“1. I consider it very healthy, and like it well. Never had as good health anywhere else as I have had here. 2. Yes, it is decidedly healthy for children, but parents coming here should provide them with warm clothing.”

MRS. G. BUTCHER, of Russell P.O., Shell River, Manitoba.—“1. The weather, I find, tires me, especially the strong winds and thunder, but I am weak and nervous. I consider it a healthy country. 2. My six children have enjoyed the best of health since coming here.” The eldest, a lad of 16, was subject to asthma when in England; he is now perfectly free from the complaint. I believe this climate to be well suited to the health of children.”

MRS. R. CAMPBELL, of Bridge Creek.—“Very healthy. 2. I have a family of seven children, and they have never had any sickness since we came here to live.”

MRS. J. CHESTER, of Otenaw P.O., Southern Manitoba.—1. “The climate is good, and I consider it very healthy. 2. When I came to Manitoba, I brought three delicate children; they have become strong and healthy.”

MRS. FANNIE CLARK, of Two Rivers, Man.—“1. The climate of the N.W. suits me perfectly. 2. It is considered very healthy for children. It is very seldom a child's death is heard of.”

MRS. C. C. CLITTEN, of Bird's Hill, Manitoba.—“1. Admirably. I consider it very healthy. 2. Particularly healthful for children. I know of delicate children walking two miles and a half to school every day, and have not had a day's sickness since coming here.”

MRS. W. COPELAND, of Richmond P.O.—“1. It is the healthiest I ever was in; no rain in the fall, and no mud. It is a little cold in winter. 2. When we came to this country, we had a boy we expected to die with asthma, but he has never had it since.”

MARGARET CORBETT, of Springfield.—“1. I consider it very healthy, and not at all unpleasant. 2. I think the climate must be good on that point (children), for I don't see any lack.”

MRS. P. W. DAVIES (Rev.), of Chater P.O., Man.—“1. I am delighted with the climate, and consider it very healthy. 2. I think it is, and can give my own experience. I have five children; and both my husband, my children, and myself have better health than for several years before coming to this country.”

MRS. A. DOYDEN, of Ste. Agathe.—“1. Summer I think splendid; the winter is cold, but dry and healthy. 2. The climate is good for children. We have four, and have never required to call a doctor since we came to live here.”

MRS. W. A. DOYLE, of Beulah.—“1. I do not like it as well as that of Ontario, but I think it is quite as healthy. 2. For children I find it to be a very favourable climate. We have a family of four, all as strong as could be wished.”

MRS. R. DOWNIE, of Crystal City, Rock Lake Co.—“1. Yes, most decidedly so; the climate suits me quite well; lots of sunshine. 2. I think there is no healthier climate known than this for children. In summer nice bright warm days, and scarcely any spring. Winter turns into summer quickly, leaving little time for the breeding of diseases. Winter is clear, cold, and very healthy.”

MRS. M. M. DRURY, of Rapid City.—"1. Admirably; my health has improved very much since I have come here. Yes, very healthy. 2. Decidedly so. They should have plain clothing and wholesome food with plenty of open air exercise in summer; a good warm house, plenty of instructive books, and keep them indoors only when cold in winter. There is no fear of epidemics."

MRS. A. M. DUENSING, of the Anglo-American Hotel, Emerson.—"1. It suits me, as also my husband, very well. Two to three years ago, I suffered very much with rheumatism here, which I got through a severe cold in hunting after my cows in the evening in the fall, through the long wet grass and bush, but am entirely recovered. 2. Very healthy; only I believe men, women, and children ought to wear underflannels, winter and summer."

MRS. R. DUNAMORE, of Bridge Creek.—"1. Healthy. 2. As far as my experience goes it is very healthy for children. In Ontario our doctor's bill each year was from 30 to 50 dollars, but since coming here they have not cost us a dollar."

MRS. J. M. FEE, of Melgund.—"1. I like it well, and consider it healthy. My mother, who is over 70, lives with me, and likes it. 2. Yes, healthy for children; bring all you can of them."

MRS. R. FINDLAY, of Shoal Lake.—"1. It suits me splendidly; is exceedingly healthy. 2. We have six children, and we have never had a professional call from a doctor yet."

MRS. S. FINN, of Morris.—"1. The climate is not disagreeable by any means. The winter is cold, but healthy. 2. I know of no country more healthy. Bracing atmosphere is just the thing for young people with weak lungs, and this is free from humidity."

MRS. FLOTT, of Strathclair.—"1. Very healthy. 2. Yes, but children should be well wrapped up in winter, and allowed to play out in the snow on all fine days, as the snow is quite dry and powdery."

MRS. C. H. FREEMAN, of Elkhorn.—"1. It suits me very well, although the winter is very long and severe, and I consider it healthy. 2. The climate is very healthy for children; I hear every one speak of their children being so healthy here, and I think I can speak well of this country for myself, for I was ailing for four years in Ontario, and I am now well and hearty."

MRS. L. GARTZ, of Red Deer, Alberta, N.W.T.—"1. The finest climate I have ever lived in. 2. Have not had a day's illness in a family of eleven."

MRS. E. J. GIBSON, of Wancho P.O. (Tp. 5, R. 22, Sec. 26), Selkirk Co.—"1. I am pleased with the climate, and consider it very healthy. Mr. Gibson had to give up business because of poor health, and he is here as well as anyone. 2. The climate could not be better for children. I have known some that were delicate who since coming here have grown strong and healthy."

MRS. A. GREGORY, of Ninga P.O., Turtle Mountain.—"1. Suits me well; consider it very healthy. 2. Yes, healthy enough. Let them have plenty of outdoor life; no fear of them taking cold as in England."

MRS. A. W. HANEY, of Wolf Creek P.O., Wolseley, N.W.T.—"1. Splendidly. 2. It is; it far exceeds Ontario, and is indeed very prolific. There is scarcely a house where there is not a baby in it."

MRS. W. HENDERSON, of Rounthwaite P.O.—"1. Suits some well, but rather cold sometimes, although healthy. 2. My own children were puny and delicate when I came here; now they are robust and healthy."

MRS. R. C. HODNETT, of Birtle.—"1. Is healthy, certainly; a little severe in the depth of winter, but very agreeable most of the year."

MRS. J. HONEYMAN, of Eden, Beautiful Plains, Man.—"1. Extremely healthy; I have good health, and am entirely free from headaches, which I used to be subject to in the old country. 2. I have never seen more healthy children than there are here."

MRS. J. HUNTER, of Neepawa.—"1. The climate is clear, and very healthy in winter; clear and cold; there are no thaws. 2. I think the climate is healthful for children; some days in winter they are not able to go out—that is, small children. Our eldest boy and girl went to school all last winter."

LAVINIA JEFFERY, of Minnedosa (Sec. 22, T. 13, R. 18 W), Manitoba.—"1. The N. W. is considered very healthy, and particularly so for me, having a weak chest. 2. Children do well in this country, and the man who brings the largest family will be likely to become the most prosperous, provided he can bring a little capital as well."

ANNE JOHNSTON, of Mowbray.—"1. I am well satisfied with the climate, as it is not so change-

able as in Ontario, and I consider it very healthy. 2. The North-West is very healthy for children; you seldom hear of a child being ill, and not one death in this neighborhood since I came five years ago."

MRS. J. H. L. JOSLYN (Rev.), of Broadview P. O., Assa, N. W. T.—"1. Climate is fair and healthy. 2. Healthful for children, but all garments should be woollen, not cotton, and if possible furs."

MRS. M. LOWE, of Ste. Agathe.—"1. I was delicate owing to dampness in Ontario, and subject to colds, but the dry air here has given me splendid health. 2. I have fine children, and they have enjoyed the best of health so far. As the snow is dry in winter, they are not subject to colds from wet feet, &c."

MRS. L. McDERMOT, of Dundee P. O., Manitoba.—"1. Suits me well, and consider it very healthy; very little illness. 2. Very healthy for children. I have three; they have never had an hour's illness, with exception of colds."

MARGARET MCGILL, of Carleton Place.—"1. Cold, but pleasant and healthy. (30th October—there were traces of a shower of rain last night, the only rain for the last two months, I did not see or hear it.) 2. Singularly and exceptionally healthy for children and adults. Coffers must obey circumstances when they come."

MRS. J. McINTYRE, of Milton Farm, Regina, N. W. T.—"1. I like the climate, and consider it healthy. 2. It is the country for children. One of our little boys was so delicate in Ontario (15 months ago) we thought the journey would kill him, but every day since we came here he has grown better, and is now strong and healthy."

MRS. M. McKAY, (Rev.), Strathclair P. O.—"1. Find summer delightful and winter cold, though healthy, and yet not as hard to endure as the *cold of poverty*. 2. Very healthy. Only three or four funerals within 20 miles of us since arrival (summer of 1882); yet winter demands plenty of warm clothing."

MRS. R. McKAY, of Crystal City.—"1. Warmer in winter and a little cooler in summer; some days would suit me better. Very healthy for the parents. No fear for the children. Just see them at meal time."

MRS. J. A. McRAYNE, of Sourisford.—"1. It suits me better than Ontario, and I consider it very healthy. 2. Very healthy for children. I had an idea before I came here that infants could not live here, it was so cold; but it is just the place for them."

MRS. B. MARSHALL, of Ardpatrick P. O.—"1. I like it, and consider it very healthy. 2. Very healthy. Some of my children were subject to croup and other diseases peculiar to children but since I came to Manitoba it has entirely left them."

MRS. M. OGILTREE, of Portage la Prairie.—"1. Am much pleased with the climate; have not used 25 cents' worth of medicine since coming to the country. 2. Never had the pleasure of raising any children; have grown-up step-children. I think there is not as much sickness amongst children in this country as in Ontario."

MRS. J. PARR, of Bradwardine, Man.—"I think the climate *very* nice, and believe it is very healthy. 2. I have five children, and they have never cost one dollar since I came here. They should have warm underclothing."

MRS. T. F. PURDY, of Regina (Sec. 12, Tp. 21, R. 19), N. W. T.—"1. Like it well; it is very healthy. 2. Children grow immensely, and are healthy with plenty to eat and warm clothes. I have been here four years, and have never seen a child ill."

MATILDA RAMSEY, of Stuartburg, Man.—"1. Consider it the healthiest in the world, as there is no form of disease peculiar to this climate. In this respect I consider it unequalled. 2. Judging from the children I see round me, I think it is, as I have rarely seen a sick child. I would suggest that each family should provide a good supply of warm clothing, as our winters are cold."

MRS. E. ROBB, of Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T.—"1. I consider it particularly healthy. 2. My little boy, seven years old, has never had a day's sickness in the North-West."

MRS. A. ROBERTSON, of Erinview, Stonewall.—"1. Very well; I consider it very healthy. 2. Very healthy, but they must wear high, long-sleeved dresses, and long stockings instead of socks."

MRS. E. ROUNTHWAITE, of Rounthwaite P. O., Man.—"1. Well, it is very healthy. 2. It is particularly healthy for children; ours have not ailed at all."

MRS. J. RUTHERFORD, of Silver Creek P.O.—“1. Suits me well; I was in bad health before I came to the North-West; have had the best of health ever since. 2. Very healthy. All sickly people and children improve very much by coming out to this country.”

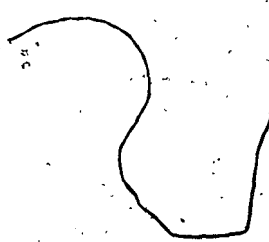
MRS. A. SCOTT, of Portage la Prairie.—“1. Well. It is healthy; the winter is cold, but with comfortable clothing it is very enjoyable. 2. Very healthy; children grow like weeds.”

MRS. J. A. SENEAL, of St. François Xavier P.O.—“1. Climate is agreeable, and very healthy. 2. My children have been in the best of health ever since I came to the country, and I believe the climate beneficial to all children as long as they are properly clad for the seasons.”

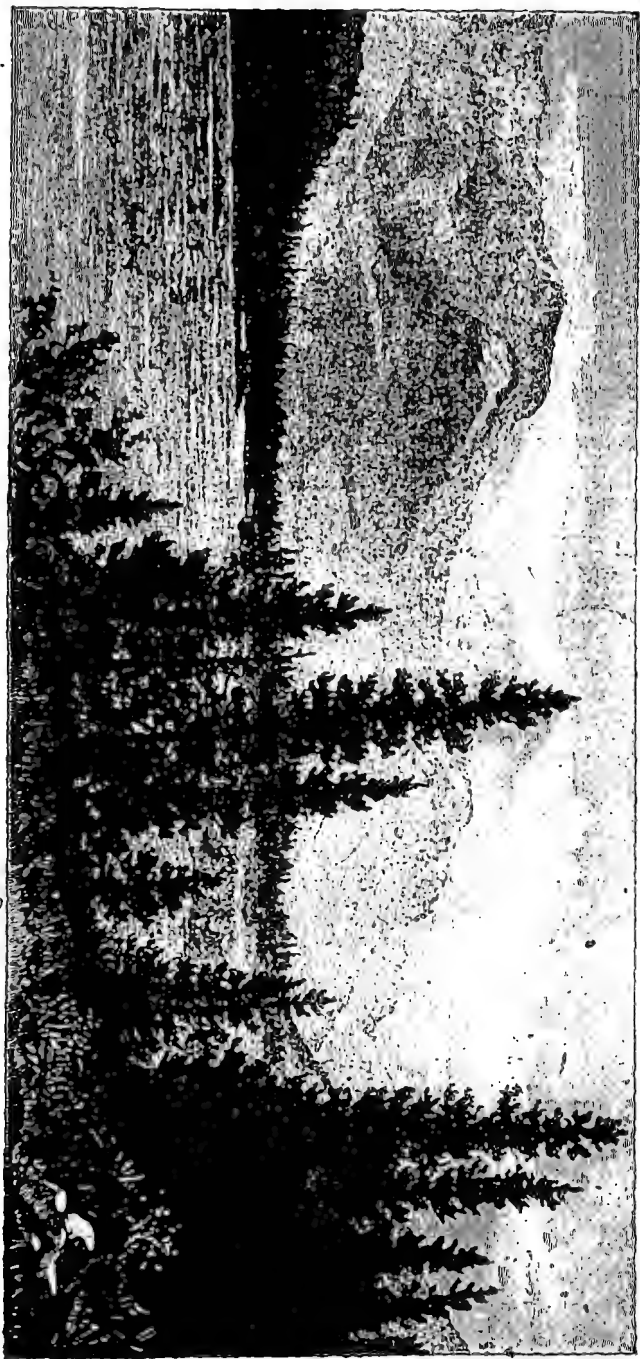
MRS. H. SHAW, of Midnapore, Calgary, N.W.T.—“Climate very healthy, and winters within 50 miles of the Rockies by no means severe. 2. Could not be healthier. Having eight children, I speak from experience.”

MRS. O. M. H. SHUMAN, of Whitemouth.—“1. Very well; and it is very healthy. I have not been ill since I have been in the North-West. 2. My little girl has always been healthy and strong. Children with plenty of outdoor exercise soon become very rugged and strong.”

MRS. C. B. SLATER, of Wapella, Assa., N.W.T.—“1. Excellently; exceedingly healthy. 2. Yes, healthy.”



APPROACHING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—DOW RIVER



MRS. R. H. SMITH, of Ninette, Man.—“1. Climate here is better than in Ontario, and I consider it healthy. 2. I have been three years in this place, and only know of two deaths in the settlement. With plenty of good food and clothing children are all right.”

MRS. W. SMITH, of Almasippi, P.O.—“1. I like it well, and it is very healthy. 2. My children were very delicate before we came here, but they have been very healthy since.”

MRS. R. T. STEAD, of Cartwright, P.O., Chesterville, Man.—“1. December, ~~January~~ and February rather cold, but the remainder of the year lovely; I think the country very healthful. 2. The climate is all that could be desired for children.”

MRS. H. L. STEWART, of Meadow Lea P.O., Man.—“1. Very well. Yes. 2. Yes, very. I have a large family, and all have been remarkably healthy since we came to Manitoba, particularly myself, as I used to suffer from rheumatism.”

MRS. J. G. STURGEON, of Stockton, Man.—“1. In ordinary circumstances very healthy. Three doctors at different times have failed to make a living in our district. 2. Yes, children born and reared in this country are strong and sturdy.”

MRS. J. SUTHERLAND, of Kildonan East.—“1. Exceedingly healthy, even more so than the Eastern Provinces, where I have had one winter's experience. 2. Quite healthful; children do not require any different treatment from that practised in Great Britain or the United States. I raised a family of 14 children to man and woman's estate.”

MRS. E. WEIGHTMAN, of West Hall, Man. (formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland).—“1. I have better health than when in Scotland; there is very little sickness around here. 2. My youngest girl, aged ten, was delicate when I settled; she is now much stronger. I find the children very healthy all round; care should be taken in the shape of warm underflannel for winter use.”

MRS. J. M. WELLWOOD (REV.), of Minnedosa.—“1. As far as my experience goes as a minister's wife, it is very healthy, except for bronchial and rheumatic affections. 2. Yes. Give them stout boots and warm clothing, with plenty to eat, and they will get on.”

MRS. ABEL B. WENMAN, of Souris, P.O.—“1. Suits us all; is enjoyable, and very healthy. Of course the winters are cold, but bright and cheerful. 2. I have never had any cause to think this climate is not healthy for children—indeed I think with common sense people need have nothing to fear. I recommend flannel to wear.”

MISS CHARLOTTE WHITCOMB, of Craigilea P.O.—“1. Summers are pleasant and suit me. I consider it extremely healthy. 2. The climate is decidedly healthy for children. Children suffering from pulmonary diseases would benefit by living in Manitoba.”

MRS. WRIGHT, of Beaconsfield P.O.—“1. It suits me very well. 2. Children here are the picture of good health.”

MRS. ELIZABETH YESKEY, of Pleasant Home, Lisgar County.—“1. The climate suits us better than any other we have tried; we prepare for the cold, and find it very healthy. 2. We find plenty of wholesome food and warm clothing is all the medicine children need in Manitoba or the North-West.”

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The following replies will show exactly in what measure religious and educational facilities exist throughout the Canadian North-West. Representative replies are given for each district so as to give a correct idea in regard to the whole country. The questions were:—

- (1) Have you schools within a reasonable distance from you, and are they well conducted?
- (2) Have you churches near you, and if so, of what denomination are they?

ALAMEDA. Mrs. McCaughey.—“1. We have no schools yet. 2. We have a Presbyterian church, which is used by other denominations also.” Mrs. C. Proyer says:—“There are Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist services every fortnight.”

ALEXANDRIA. Mrs. T. D. Elliott.—“1. We have good schools near at hand. 2. A Methodist church quite near.”

ALMASIPPI. Mrs. W. Smith.—“1. Yes, and well conducted schools. 2. We have no churches, but have services in our houses. English (Church of England) and Presbyterian ministers.”

- ARCHIBALD.** Mrs. A. Bethune.—“1. We have plenty of schools, varying from a quarter to three miles. 2. Three churches, Presbyterian, Methodist and English church, and sometimes (although the churches are large) no sitting room is to be had. They all have nice organs and choirs.”
- ARDPATRICK.** Mrs. B. Marshall.—“1. Schools within a reasonable distance and well conducted. 2. Presbyterian and English Missions.”
- ARNAUD.** Mrs. J. Q. Sumner.—“1. In any locality where there are 14 children you can have a school, and all schools in this country are well conducted. 2. We have no church closer than eight miles.”
- ASSESSIPPI.** Mrs. R. J. Brooks.—“1. None yet, but expect soon to have one. 2. English, Presbyterian and Methodist churches.”
- ASSINIBOINE.** Mrs. H. M. Hunt.—“1. School quite handy and well conducted. 2. We have Church of England, Methodist and Pre-byterian.”
- AUSTIN.** Mrs. M. McGregor.—“1. School is within four miles, and well conducted. 2. We have preaching in the school-house—Methodist and Presbyterian.”
- BAIE ST. PAUL.** Mrs. J. Taylor.—“1. Yes, one and a-half miles away. Presbyterian, Methodist and English churches.”
- BALGONIE.** Mrs. R. N. Leepart.—“1. No school near. 2. Churches within six miles, English, Presbyterian and Methodist.”
- BALMORAL.** Mrs. J. H. Slater.—“1. Yes, I live within a mile of a school. 2. Presbyterian church, six miles. There is service in our school-house.”
- BEACONSFIELD.** Mrs. E. Ashby.—“1. School within three miles. Teacher holds third certificate. 2. English church, and a building where the Methodists and Presbyterians meet once a fortnight.”
- BEAUTIFUL PLAINS.** Mrs. E. J. Gardiner.—“1. There is every convenience for schools. 2. We have Methodist and Presbyterian churches near us.”
- BEAVER CREEK.** Mrs. S. Thompson.—“1. Good day-school and Sabbath school. 2. No church; use the school-house, both Methodists and Presbyterians.”
- BEAVER RAPIDS.** Janet Tragan.—“1. Schools not required here, but there are schools wherever required. 2. Presbyterian church, three miles; Methodist, five miles off.”
- BEULAH.** Mrs. A. B. Harris.—“1. School within half a mile, fairly well conducted. 2. One Wesleyan Methodist church, in which we have Presbyterian and Episcopal services.”
- BINSOARTH.** Mrs. J. Brunt.—“1. Just as good as in Ontario, and nothing could beat our school system there. 2. We have Church of England, Methodist and Presbyterian within a reasonable distance for a new country.”
- BIRD'S HILL.** Mrs. C. C. Clitten.—“1. Schools two and a-half miles either way from us, both well conducted. 2. Church of England, two miles; and Presbyterian, three and a-half miles.”
- BIRTLE.** Mrs. S. Chambers.—“1. Good and well conducted schools within one and a-half miles. Yes, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Church of England, all within one and a-half miles.”
- BLYTHFIELD.** Mrs. R. Griffith.—“1. There is a first class district-school a mile from here, which is well conducted. 2. There is not a church near by, but there is a Presbyterian service every two weeks. Mrs. J. W. Parker, in the same district, says:—“Plenty of schools now, but we had none for eight years. They are well conducted. 2. Yes, Presbyterian and Methodist.”
- BRADWARDINE.** Mrs. J. Parr.—“1. One mile from school, well conducted. 2. None. Church of England service, one mile; Methodist, the same; and Presbyterian, three miles, in school houses.”
- BRANDON.** Mrs. E. J. Woods.—“1. Good schools in town, and well conducted. 2. Yes; Methodist, two Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic.” Mrs. J. Leech also says:—“1. We have a well conducted school on our own farm. 2. Our nearest church is in the City of Brandon, three and a-half miles from us. They are Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Roman Catholic.” Mrs. C. F. Powers writes:—“1. Two schools in each township, kept open eight months each year, and are well conducted. 2. Churches and other places of worship convenient to all on our land.”

BRIDGE CREEK. Mrs. R. Dunamore.—“1. One mile; very well conducted. 2. Three miles; Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopalian.”

BROADVIEW. Mrs. J. H. L. Joslyn (Rev).—“1. School in town during part of the year. It is a good one. 2. Methodist and Presbyterian churches here.”

BURNSIDE. Mrs. H. Bell.—“1. The school is half a mile off; it is well conducted. 2. A Methodist church is near the school and a Presbyterian two and a-half miles off.” Mrs. J. McKenzie also says:—“1. School within a mile, and as well conducted as in Ontario. I consider them, there and here, second to no other country. 2. Presbyterian church, to which I and my family belong, within one and a-half miles, and Methodist church one mile.”

CALF MOUNTAIN. Mrs. F. Bolton.—“1. Yes. 2. Methodist and Presbyterian.”

CALGARY. Mrs. W. Brown.—“1. Both public and private schools in town. 2. Four churches; English, Methodist, Catholic, and Presbyterian.” Mrs. M. McInnes also says:—“We have schools within a reasonable distance, and they are well conducted. 2. One Church of England and a public building for all denominations.”

CARROLTON. Margaret McGill.—“Yes, there are schools from a few rods to three miles, which is the greatest distance, and they are well conducted. 2. Methodist and Presbyterian churches.”

CARBERRY. L. J. Lowes.—“School half a mile, which is well conducted. 2. Methodist and Presbyterian churches half a mile.”

CARMAN. Mrs. L. McKnight.—“1. Yes. 2. Two churches within three miles, Presbyterian and Methodist.”

CARTWRIGHT. Mrs. J. Gimby.—“1. Yes, well conducted. 2. Yes; English, Presbyterian, and Methodist, all within easy reach.” Mrs. J. M. Menarey.—“1. Yes, compare favourably with any country. 2. Yes; Methodist, Presbyterian, and Church of England.”

CHATER. Mrs. P. W. Davies (Rev.).—“1. As fast as there are settlers or children enough within reasonable distance of each other, schools are being opened up, and are as well conducted as can be expected in a new country. Satisfactory, I think. 2. There are a good many churches through the country; and where there are none, services are carried on in private houses. The Methodists and Presbyterians are in the ascendancy, I think. There are also Episcopalians, Baptists, and others.”

CHUMAH. Mrs. J. L. Fraser.—“Will have a school in another year. 2. Are within a reasonable distance of Methodist, Presbyterian, and Church of England.”

CLANDEBOYE. Mrs. M. M. Muckle.—“1. Yes, very well conducted. 2. The nearest church is four miles distant, the road to which is very bad. Episcopal service in school-house every Sunday. Presbyterian service every second Thursday evening, as well as mission services.”

CLEAR SPRINGS. Mrs. H. West.—“1. Yes. 2. Yes; Presbyterian and English churches.”

CLEARWATER. Mrs. K. Lawrence.—“1. Yes, one mile; and they are well conducted. 2. Yes, one mile; English, Presbyterian, and Methodist.”

CRAIGILEA. Miss C. Whitcomb.—“1. Yes, in towns and cities, generally speaking at a higher rate (i.e., more plentiful in proportion to the population) than in the old country and Ontario.”

CREEFORD. Mrs. J. Connell.—“1. Yes. 2. Yes; Presbyterian and Methodist.”

CRYSTAL CITY. Mrs. W. Parr.—“1. Yes, within a quarter of a mile, and well conducted. 2. Yes, Methodist and Presbyterian.” Mrs. R. Downie also says:—“1. Yes, good schools, and well conducted in every respect. 2. There are some churches here, but at this early period preaching is generally conducted in schools or private houses; Presbyterian, Methodist, English, and Baptist churches.”

DALTON. Mrs. N. McGregor.—“1. There are three within six miles, and they are well conducted. 2. There are two, Methodist and Presbyterian, as well as Church of England missionaries.”

DE CLARE. Mrs. A. Orr.—“Have no schools at all. 2. Have Methodist and Presbyterian Churches.”

DOMINION CITY. Mrs. D. G. Dick.—“Good school within half a mile. 2. Three churches in the neighbourhood, viz., Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Methodist.”

DONORE. Mrs. S. J. Wheatland.—“1. Yes. 2. Sometimes the Methodists preach in the school-house.”

DRUMCONNER. Mrs E. Brown.—“Yes. 2. Yes; Methodist and Presbyterian.”

DRY RIVER. Mrs. W. E. Tisdale.—“1. Yes, and our school is well conducted. 2. Services are held from three to seven miles from us by Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics.”

DUNDEE. Mrs. L. McDermot.—“1. One mile, and well conducted. 2. Churches of all denominations within a reasonable distance.”

EMERSON. Mrs. E. Vesey Fitzgerald.—“1. Yes. 2. There is a Methodist service held about a mile off. Mrs. S. Ballantyne says—“1. There are well conducted schools established in every settlement as soon as there are children enough. 2. There are churches of all denominations in all old settlements, and the new will have them in due time.” Mrs. W. E. Abbott.—“1. Yes, on our lot, a very short distance from our house. 2. We have churches of every denomination, at least English, Presbyterian, Baptist, two Methodist and Roman Catholic.”

FAIRMOUNT. Henrietta W. McGill.—“1. Yes, quarter mile from us, well conducted. 2. Yes, one Presbyterian.”

FLEMING. Alice McConwick.—“1. No school yet, expect to have one soon. 3. A minister preaches at my house *pro tem*.” Mrs. J. N. Burgess says,—“1. No, that is the only fault I find; the nearest school is 12 miles. 2. We have no churches, but have services every two weeks.”

FLORENTA. Mrs. A. McKenzie.—“1. School two miles distant, and well conducted. 2. Church in the school-house,—Protestant.”

FORT ELLIOT. Mrs. R. Bligh.—“1. We have not any school at present. 2. No church near us, but we have a Presbyterian and Methodist minister who holds in a service house near us every week.”

FORT GARRY. Mrs. Katherine S. Begg.—“1. There are now plenty of schools everywhere, and as far as I know well conducted. 2. We have also plenty of churches of every denomination.”

FOXTON. Mrs. A. McNeill.—“1. Our school is quite near, and well conducted. 2. We have churches (Presbyterian) near.”

GAUTHIER. Mrs. J. Fraser.—“1. Yes, but poorly conducted. 2. Catholic Churches.”

GLADSTONE. Mrs. Margaret Covey.—“1. Yes, within two miles there are two schools. 2. Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.”

GLENBORO. Mrs. Duncan.—“1. No school. 2. Methodist and Presbyterian churches.”

GLENDALE. Mrs. J. C. Walker.—“1. Our nearest school is one and a-half miles away: well conducted. 2. We have services in our school-rooms, Methodist and Presbyterian.”

GLENDINNING. Mrs. Elizabeth Butcher.—“1. No school at present, not sufficient children. 2. No churches, but preaching in private houses; Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Episcopal.”

GRANGE. Mrs. Gardiner.—“1. Yes. 2. Union Church about two and a-half miles.”

GREENWOOD. Mrs. T. Bowman.—“1. The greatest distance from schools is 3 miles. 2. Churches within reasonable distances, Presbyterian and Methodist.”

GREENFELL. Mrs. M. G. Anderson.—“1. Schools are being organized in this immediate neighborhood, and will be working in the course of a few months. 2. Two churches, Presbyterian and Church of England; Methodists and Baptists hold regular services.” Mrs. W. Hall says:—“1. Two schools within two miles, both well conducted. 2. Yes; Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic.”

HEADINGLEY. Mrs. J. Taylor.—“1. Yes, schools are provided at reasonable distance. 2. Yes Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Roman Catholic.” Mrs. A. C. Dawson says:—“1. Yes, within 10 minutes' walk, well conducted. 2. Presbyterian, Church of England and Roman Catholic.”

HEASLIP. Mrs. S. A. Heaslip.—“1. Our school is 40 rods away, and well conducted. 2. No church, but all denominations use the school-house.”

- MOLINE.** Mrs. D. Dick.—“1. We have no schools near us yet. 2. There are no churches near us.”
- MORDEN.** Mrs. D. J. McCuish.—“1. I have two boys going every day, one is nine years old, the other seven. 2. We have four; Presbyterian, Methodist, English and Baptist.”
- MORRIS.** Mrs. J. Kelly.—“1. We have a school within a mile; well regulated. 2. Presbyterian and Methodist in school-house.” Mrs. Susannah Finn says;—“1. Yes; we have a good school, and an able and successful teacher. 2. Methodist, Presbyterian and Church of England.”
- MOWBRAY.** Anna Johnston.—“1. Well conducted school within half a mile. 2. Service every Sunday; half a mile—Methodist and Presbyterian.”
- NAPINKA.** Mrs. D. G. Morrison.—“1. We have schools within a reasonable distance, and well conducted. 2. Services are held in the school-houses and farm-houses, Presbyterian and Methodist.”
- NEEPAWA.** Mrs. T. N. Robinson.—“1. One within half a mile, and is well conducted. 2. Yes, Methodist and Presbyterian.”
- NELSON.** Mrs. T. N. Wilson.—“1. Schools are located all over the Province within two to three miles of each other. 2. Where there are no churches, services are held in the school-houses; chiefly Church of England, Presbyterian, and Methodist.”
- NEWHAVEN.** Mrs. W. Shields.—“1. One and a half miles, and well conducted. 2. Yes; Presbyterian, Wesleyan-Methodist, English, and Church of England.”
- NIMITAW.** Mrs. C. G. Wright.—“1. Not as yet; but schools are being fast established all over the country. 2. We have no churches, but services for all denominations in private houses.”
- NINETTE.** Mrs. R. H. Smith.—“1. No. 2. Methodist and Presbyterian.”
- NIVERVILLE.** Mrs. T. W. Craven.—“1. Yes, well conducted. One church Presbyterian.”
- OAKBURN.** Mrs. J. Menzies.—“1. Schools are within distance, and are well conducted. 2. We have Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist.”
- OAK LAKE.** Mrs. A. Malcolm.—“1. We have a school half a mile away, and well conducted. 2. Yes of Presbyterian denomination.” Mary E. Mitchell.—“1. School half a mile away, and is well conducted. 2. Churches within five miles, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic.”
- OAKLAND.** Mrs. T. H. Metcalfe.—“1. Good school close by, and well conducted. 2. The nearest church is five miles. Presbyterian, Methodist, and English.”
- OAK RIVER.** Mrs. C. F. Haight.—“1. School in every township that is settled, and they are, so far as I know, well conducted. 2. Some settlements have churches, if able to build them, but in most settlements, service is held in the most convenient house.”
- ODANAH.** Mrs. P. L. McDougall.—“1. Yes, within two miles; they are well conducted. 2. Yes, we are three miles from church—Presbyterian.”
- ORANGE RIDGE.** Mrs. S. J. Batcock.—“1. Yes. 2. Methodist, but other denominations hold services.”
- ORRWOLD.** Mrs. Christina Fraser.—“1. School quite convenient, and is well conducted. 2. Use school-house for church. Mostly Methodist in this neighbourhood.”
- OSSOYO.** Mrs. C. F. Newman.—“1. About a mile distant. 2. The old English Church is very near.”
- OTENAW.** Mrs. J. Chester.—“1. Our schools are good and well conducted. 2. In country places few churches are yet erected, but we have ministers of almost every denomination.”
- PARKISIMO.** Mrs. Sarah Taylor.—“1. School just starting within a mile. 2. Church four miles off, but have service regularly in neighbourhood.”
- PENDENNIS.** Mrs. T. R. Horner.—“1. The nearest schools are four miles away. 2. Nearest church 12 miles off; but English, Presbyterian and Methodist services are held at our house and those of our neighbours.”
- PILOT MOUND.** Mrs. J. Farquharson.—“1. Schools are becoming more plentiful in the older settlements, but they cannot be very numerous until the country is better settled. 2. We have no churches, but worship in school houses and private houses. We have Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist ministers.”
- PIPESTONE.** Mrs. W. Lothian.—“1. The settlement is too young, but a movement is on foot to establish a school soon. 2. No churches as yet; services are held in the houses.”

- POPLAR POINT.** Mrs. J. Stainger.—“1. Yes; and well conducted schools. 2. Methodist and Church of England.”
- PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.** Mrs. M. Whimster.—“1. We have excellent schools, well conducted, and they are much improved of late years. 2. We are well off for churches—Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic and Methodist.” Mrs. B. Franklin says:—“1. Plenty of schools, all free and with good teachers. 2. Yes; Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic and Disciples.” Mrs. A. Bell.—“1. School in centre of town, with a principal and six other teachers. 2. Yes; Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic.”
- RAPID CITY.** Mrs. Turnbull.—“1. We have schools in Rapid City, but the public school is closed from want of funds. 2. Four churches, English (Church of England), Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian.” Mary M. Drury says:—“1. Yes; at Rapid City, six miles, highly spoken of. 2. At Rapid City, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Church of England, Roman Catholic Priests at intervals from Winnipeg.”
- RAT PORTAGE.** Margaret Gadbois.—“Yes, yes. 2. Yes; Roman Catholic, English, Presbyterian, Methodist.”
- REABURN.** Mrs. J. K. Champion.—“1. Good school a mile and a half from us. 2. Presbyterian and Methodist three miles, Church of England six miles.
- RED DEER, ALBERTA, N.W.T.** Mrs. L. Gartz.—“1. No schools yet. 2. No church but occasional preaching.”
- REGINA.** Mrs. J. McIntyre.—“1. One at Regina; not settled in with families enough in this immediate part round my farm for schools yet. 2. Presbyterian, Methodist, English, Roman Catholic.” Mrs. T. F. Purdy.—“1. Schools are scarce on account of there being so many bachelors in this part. 2. Churches at our own houses every week, Methodist, English Church, Presbyterian.”
- RICHMOND.** Mrs. W. Copeland.—“1. We have a school one mile off. 2. School-house answers the purpose of a church; Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist.”
- ROSSEBURN.** Miss E. Lawford.—“1. Yes; and better than we had in the old land. The children are brought along with their lessons very quickly. 2. Presbyterian, Methodist, and sometimes English Church. They take turns in preaching in the school-house.
- ROUNTHWAITE.** Mrs. E. Rounthwaite.—“1. Yes, fairly well conducted. 2. Yes, Church of England and chiefly Presbyterian.” Mrs. W. Henderson says:—“1. Yes, in most places, and well conducted. 2. At a reasonable distance, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic.”
- STE. AGATHE.** Mrs. F. Jackson.—“1. Yes, and well conducted. 2. Church a mile and a-half, either side of us, Presbyterian and Catholic.”
- ST. ANNES.** Mrs. H. Granger.—“1. There are two good schools at a reasonable distance and the educational system is good. 2. There is one Roman Catholic Church within a mile.”
- ST. CHARLES.** Mrs. R. Adshead.—“1. Yes. Two schools,—Protestant and Roman Catholic. 2. Yes. Two,—Protestant and Roman Catholic.”
- ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER.** Mrs. S. Lumsden.—“1. Yes. 2. Catholic, one mile; Presbyterian six miles; Church of England, eight miles.”
- SALTERVILLE.** Mrs. T. McCulloch.—“1. Schools are convenient and well conducted. 2. Yes, Methodist, Presbyterian, Church of England.
- SELKIRK.** Mrs. A. H. Vaughan.—“1. Good common schools, well conducted. 2. Yes; Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic.”
- SHELL RIVER.** Mrs. G. Butcher.—“1. A school is open three and a-half miles from us; conducted by a teacher holding an English Government certificate. 2. Church of England services are held three and a-half miles away, and Presbyterian four miles distant.”
- SHOAL LAKE.** Mrs. R. Findlay.—“1. Within quarter of a mile; it is the best conducted school in Shoal Lake County.” Mrs. M. Parkinson.—“1. Yes. 2. Yes; Presbyterian, Church of England, Baptist.”
- SILVER CREEK.** Mrs. P. Hyde.—“1. About a mile off; well conducted. 2. Presbyterian, Methodist, and Church of England.”

- SMITH'S HILL.** Mrs. J. Armstrong.—"1. Schools are becoming plentiful, and are generally well conducted. 2. We have Methodist, Presbyterian, and English meeting-places, but no churches."
- SNOWFLAKE.** Mrs. A. H. Anderson. —"1. Our school is two miles away; well conducted. 2. Yes, we have Methodists; that is all here."
- SOURIS.** Mrs. J. A. Moir.—"1. Our school is only a mile from us, and is well conducted 2. Yes; Presbyterian, Methodist, and Church of England." Mrs. A. B. Wenman.—"1. Schools are growing up in every direction, and are, I believe, equal to anything in the old country. They are only a few miles apart. 2. We have three churches within three or four miles of us, English, Methodist and Presbyterian."
- SOURISFORD.** Mrs. S. P. Alexander.—"1. No; this is one of our greatest drawbacks, but if the railway was through our district (South-western Manitoba), this would soon be remedied. 2. No church, for the same reason as above." Mrs. R. H. Little, also from Sourisford, says;—"1. We have a school within a quarter of a mile, and well conducted. 2. Have service every Sabbath, Presbyterian and Methodist." Mrs. J. A. McRayne.—"1. We have one within a mile; it is well conducted. 2. No churches yet, but two students, Presbyterian and Methodist."
- SPRINGFIELD.** Mrs. M. Corbett.—"1. We have schools, and they are well conducted. 2. We have Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist, all near."
- STOCKTON.** Mrs. J. G. Sturgeon.—"1. Six months in the year a good school. 2. Methodist and Presbyterian services held in the school house."
- STONEWALL.** Mrs. W. Eagles.—"1. There is a good school half a mile from us. I believe it is well conducted. 2. There are four Protestant churches within two and a-half miles of here." Mrs. Mary Bell.—"1. Yes, within a mile. 2. Yes; Church of England, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist."
- STRATHCLAIR.** Mrs. Flott.—"1. As a rule the schools are too far away from here, but well conducted. 2. Presbyterian and Baptist."
- STUARTBURN.** Mrs. M. Ramsay.—"1. No, not yet, shall soon. We have not lived in this place long; our first home was twelve miles nearer town; there there are schools every three miles, well conducted. 2. No church, but have service once in two weeks during summer; Presbyterian."
- SUMMER.** Mrs. Sarah Cosgrave.—"1. None within a reasonable distance. 2. None within a reasonable distance."
- SUNNYSIDE.** Mrs. J. Dodds.—"1. Very good school, within a mile and a quarter. 2. Yes; Presbyterian, Methodist and English Church."
- SWAN LAKE.** Mrs. G. B. Gordon.—"1. School quite near and well conducted, I believe. 2. Church of England about three miles off; Methodist and Presbyterian services in school-house."
- TODDEBURN.** Mrs. J. M. Dow.—"1. About half a mile off; well conducted. 2. Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Baptist clergymen preach in the school-house near us."
- TREHERNE.** Mrs. W. Cooper.—"1. We have schools, distance from one to four miles. I think them well conducted. 2. No churches built yet, but we are supplied with services every Sunday in our school-houses by Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopal Ministers."
- TURTLE MOUNTAIN.** Mrs. E. Broadquest.—"1. Within four miles, but I have always had the children taught at home. 2. Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist." Mrs. Ella M. Turner.—"1. Shall have a school next year. 2. Two churches, three and six miles distant."
- TWO RIVERS.** Mrs. Fannie Clarke.—"1. Our school is one mile away, and is well conducted. 2. We have service held in the same house we live in at present. We have all denominations within reasonable distance."
- VIOLADALE.** Mary E. Grierson.—"1. Violadale school is one mile from this point; the teacher holds a certificate. 2. Presbyterian and Wesleyan services are held in the school house; Church of England services once a fortnight at a neighbour's house, one and a-half miles distant."
- VIRDEN.** Mrs. J. M. Sutherland.—"1. School at the door, and well conducted. 2. Presbyterian, English, and Methodist."

WAKOPA. Mrs. T. A. Sharpe.—“1. We have two schools, one east and one west, about three miles distant; they are on the whole well conducted. 2. Religious service is conducted in the school-house by the Presbyterian and Established Church, but we have no church building.”

WANKOHE. Mrs. E. J. Gibson.—“1. We have a school less than two miles from us; it is usually well conducted. 2. Yes, we have services at a reasonable distance, and almost every denomination.”

WAPAH. Mrs. T. Cook.—“1. No schools. 2. No churches. Church of England service held in private house.”

WAPELLA. Mrs. J. M. Blythe.—“1. Seven miles off. 2. A church in contemplation; part of funds raised.” Mrs. C. B. Slater.—“1. Yes. 2. Yes; English and Presbyterian.”

WARLEIGH. Mrs. Wm. Howey.—“1. Yes, two; they are well conducted. 2. Yes; Methodist.”

WATTSVIEW. Mrs. N. Bartley.—“1. Good schools and well conducted. 2. Yes. Church of England, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian.”

WESTBOURNE. Susan Rhind.—“1. Yes; good schools near by. 2. Yes; Episcopalian and Baptist.” Mrs. M. Stewart.—“1. We have, and they are well conducted. 2. We have an English church within five miles, and other denominations preach in the school-house.”

WEST HALL. Mrs. E. Weightman.—“1. Wherever there are the number of children, a school has been formed and a good teacher placed. Not very near; Presbyterian and Methodist.”

WHITEMOUTH. Mrs. S. J. Carrigan.—“1. Yes, we have, and they are well conducted. 2. We have service in our school house by the Methodists, and Presbyterians hold service here.” Mrs. O. M. H. Shuman.—“1. At present we have a private school. 2. Methodist.”

WINNIPEG. Mrs. E. G. Conklin.—“1. There are schools available in every settled township in the province, with good teachers. 2. Churches belonging to Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic, all over the province.” Another Winnipeg lady, who does not wish her name published, writes:—“1. Both the Collegiate and Cameron Schools are of the best. 2. We are blest with no denomination; the church is a few yards off.”

WOLSELEY. N. W. T. Mrs. A. W. Haney.—“We have; they are first-class. 2. We have Presbyterian.”

WOODLANDS. Mrs. H. Proctor.—“1. A good school only a few hundred yards distant, well conducted; also, church, post office and store. 2. Church of England, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan, close by us, and as well attended as in England.” Mrs. J. Porteous.—“1. We are well surrounded with schools, and most of them are conducted in a first-class manner. 2. Yes; Methodist, Presbyterian, and English Church.”

DAIRYING AND POULTRY RAISING.

The richness of the natural grasses of the Canadian North-West is now happily being taken more advantage of among farmers. Where formerly the only method of farming was growth of cereals, may now also be seen the general adoption of stock-raising, for which the country is so obviously adapted. Much greater attention is in consequence being paid to dairy farming, and as will be seen by the following replies, the pursuit is generally successful and profitable. Poultry is very generally kept among farmers, and with every success. Fowls are, as might be expected, the most numerous, and are in many instances, according to Professor Frearn's report, kept in very large flocks. Turkeys, geese, and ducks are also profitably maintained. Special means are, of course, necessary for housing in winter, for which either underground houses or cattle sheds are used, and this being done no losses are reported. The cheapness of bird food and demand for eggs are other inducements to poultry-raising. The questions asked were:—

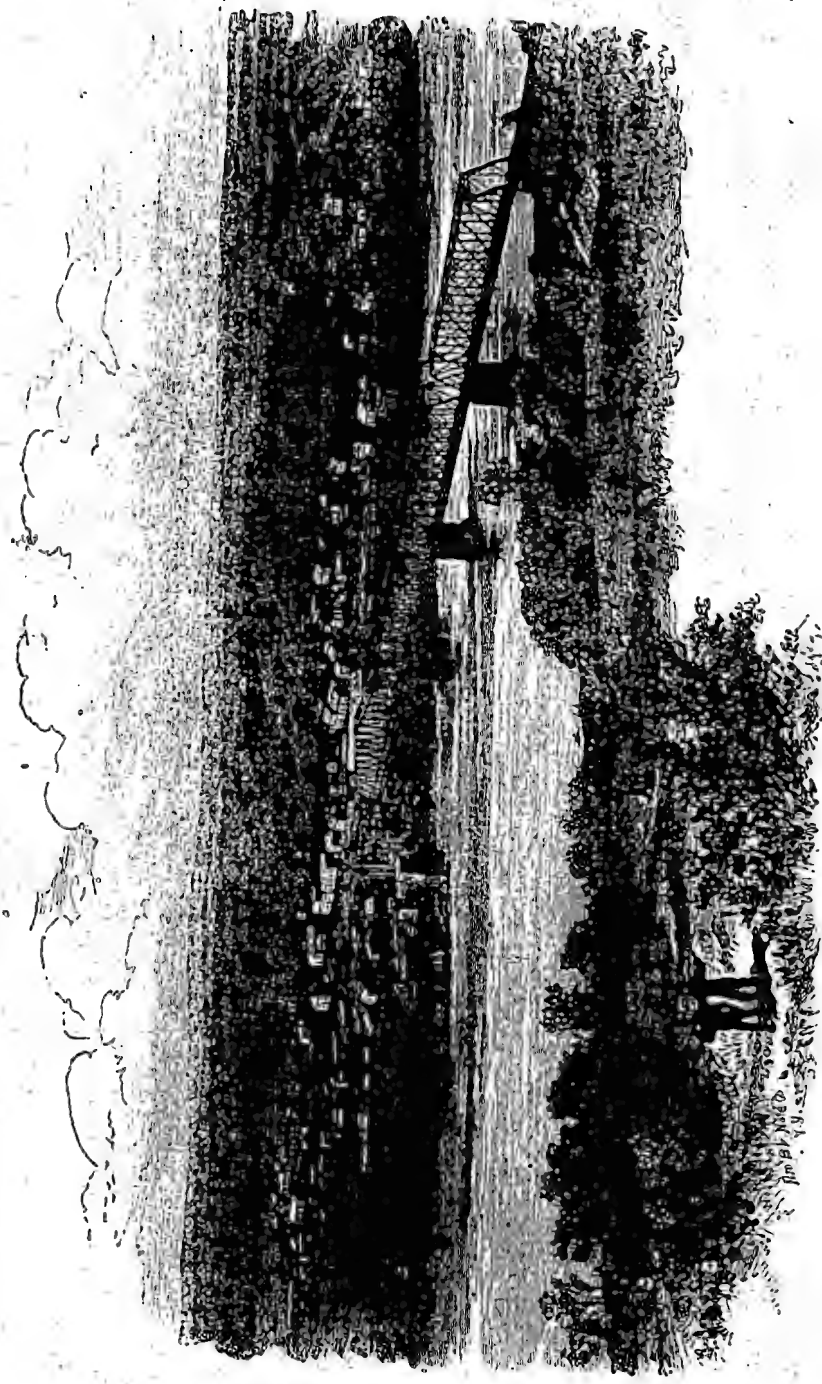
(1) Do you consider the North-West a good country for producing butter and cheese?

(2) How do poultry thrive, and are they profitable?

Mrs. W. E. Abbott.—“1. Excellent. 2. Well; I have a large poultry yard.”

Mrs. G. M. Anderson.—“1. Both butter and cheese are produced of excellent quality. The country offers splendid openings for experienced dairy farmers. 2. Poultry thrive well and are very profitable. Eggs, 8d. to 1s. 3d. per dozen; dressed poultry, 8d. to 10d. per pound.”

Mrs. J. Armstrong.—“There is a good deal of butter made here (Smith's Hill), but not much cheese. 2. Poultry thrive well, but require great attention.”



MEDICINE HAT, ON THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER.

MRS. E. BEESLEY.—"1. Yes; excellent. 2. Thrive well and very profitable. Eggs 2 cents each all the summer."

MRS. K. S. BEGG.—"1. First rate as a dairying country; could not be beaten anywhere. 2. Poultry thrive well, and are very profitable. Geese, ducks, turkeys and hens pay well."

MRS. J. M. BLYTHE.—"1. Yes; excellent cheese, equal to rich Cheshire. 2. Very well, if the poultry are housed well in winter; give little trouble."

MRS. A. J. BRIDGMAN.—"1. Yes, first-class. I have made the most beautiful butter I ever saw or tasted. 2. Yes, poultry thrive and do well."

MRS. E. BROADGUEST.—"1. First class in Southern Manitoba. I know for a certainty more can be produced per cow than I have ever known before. 2. Poultry do very well, and prices for them are very high."

MRS. J. BRUNT.—"1. I think there is no better country in the world, it is far ahead of Ontario for butter. 2. Poultry are about the most profitable thing we have, and they thrive very well."

MRS. E. BUTCHER.—"1. Excellent. Cows give more milk than in Ontario, and with our luxurious grasses make better butter. 2. Poultry do well and profitably."

MRS. G. BUTCHER.—"1. I think the dairying industry will be the great work of this country. 2. Poultry thrive well. They require care in winter. They are one of the most profitable investments we have. We began with six chickens in 1882, now we have 80 hens."

MRS. J. CARVERS.—"1. I do; in fact, I think the natural grasses of the prairie far ahead of the same food, even of Ontario, for producing rich milk and splendid butter. 2. First-rate; can raise any amount of poultry. They are very profitable indeed."

MRS. J. K. CHAMPION.—"I consider it excellent, both are of the best quality. 2. Thrive well; I have chickens hatched 11th June weighing now (October) 5½ lbs. (four months old)."

MRS. J. CONNELL.—"1. Yes, it far beats Ontario on account of the cool evenings. 2. Poultry thrive and pay well if they have a warm place in winter."

MRS. J. B. COSGROVE.—"1. The best in the world. The butter is, without doubt, superior to Ontario. 2. I bought one pair of Spanish hens, and this year raised 70 chickens (three summers)."

MRS. EMMA COWLORD.—"1. Yes. 2. They thrive well, but are not profitable on bush farms."

MRS. J. W. DAVIDSON.—"1. There is no better country in the world. On an average 8 lbs. of milk to 1 lb. of cheese. 2. There is no trouble in raising poultry here."

MRS. W. A. DOYLE.—"1. Yes, decidedly. It cannot be surpassed for that, provided those who undertake the dairy farming business understand it and are particular."

MRS. M. M. DURY.—"1. A first-class country for dairy farming and produce. 2. Well; I have 150 fowls, they are very profitable. Eggs readily find a market at Rapid City or Brandon."

MRS. G. FORBES.—"1. Certainly it can't be beaten if people go the right way to work; the grasses are of the best, the climate good. 2. Poultry thrive well; plenty of eggs and pay near towns."

MRS. J. L. FRASER.—"1. None better. 2. Splendid. My hens continued to lay all last winter. Eggs from 10d. to 1s. 8d. per dozen; chickens 6½d. per lb. dressed."

MRS. G. B. GORDON.—"1. Yes; though prices for butter at least have been very low this season. 2. Well. Poultry raising is generally profitable."

MARY E. GRIERSON.—"1. This section of country (Violadale) is more adapted for dairying purposes and stock raising than for crop growing, except so much as can be consumed on the farm. The yield of milk and butter can scarcely be surpassed. 2. Poultry raising is the most profitable branch in the housekeeper's province. I have always been successful, and reared 160 chickens from 11 hens."

MRS. R. GRIFFITH.—"1. Yes, I consider it ahead of the famous Eastern Townships, as I made butter and cheese there for 30 years. 2. With proper care poultry thrive and pay well."

MRS. C. F. HAIGHT.—"1. The North-West, except in parts where it is all plain, could not be excelled for producing butter and cheese. 2. Poultry do well and are very profitable."

MRS. R. C. HODNETT.—"1. There are few better countries for dairying of my acquaintance. We produce an excellent article. 2. Poultry do well, and hitherto profitable, but a likelihood of overproduction here (Birtle)."

MRS. J. HUNTER.—"1. It is splendid for butter, but cheese is not made much here (Neepawa). Manufactured rennet is very scarce. 2. Poultry thrive splendidly, and very profitable."

MRS. J. KELLY.—"1. Manitoba produces more butter and cheese to the pound of milk than Ontario. 2. Poultry do well; are quite an item in farm produce."

MRS. ELIZABETH KENNY.—"1. Yes; cows give better milk and more than in Ontario. Butter classes as A1. 2. Thrive well and are profitable."

MISS E. LAWFORD.—"1. There could not be better, as the milk is far richer than in the old country, and there is plenty of pasture. 2. If they have a warm house in winter they pay well. I know a great many who keep house with their egg-money."

MRS. M. M. LOGAN.—"1. I think it cannot be excelled for producing butter. I do not know about cheese. 2. All kinds of poultry thrive well and are profitable."

MRS. M. LOWE.—"1. There is no limit to the hay or pasture. 2. Poultry do well if well fed and are profitable. We kept 100 poultry over last winter, and will keep 150 this winter."

MRS. T. MCGEE.—"1. First class, better than Ontario, as the grass is very rich and nutritious. 2. They thrive well and are profitable, the lowest price in summer for eggs is 5d. to 10d. per dozen."

MISS MCGILL.—"1. Yes, excellent; and because of the dry climate cattle winter more easily and are fatter and stronger in the spring than in Ontario. 2. Poultry thrive well; but must have a house warm in winter."

MRS. P. MCKAY.—"1. First class. 2. Poultry thrive well, the profit depends on the price of eggs."

MRS. JEAN MCKENZIE.—"1. First class for both butter and cheese. I have made both in Scotland and Ontario, and I consider I can make them better here than in either of those countries, which I attribute considerably to our cool summer nights and nutritive native grasses. 2. Poultry thrive well and are both profitable and useful."

MARY M. MUCKLE.—"1. Decidedly; butter of good quality *always* commanding a good price. 2. Excellently, and with intelligent management poultry are very profitable. Eggs in winter are worth from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a dozen."

MRS. A. NAISMITH.—"1. The best I have ever seen. The cows we brought with us give about a quarter more milk than in Ontario. 2. Poultry thrive well; very profitable."

MRS. M. OGLETREE.—"1. No better country in the world, to my knowledge. I make both cheese and butter. 2. If kept warm and fed well poultry do well and are very profitable."

MRS. J. W. PARKER.—"1. I believe it to be the best in the world. It is certainly better than Ontario, which is famous for its production of these articles. 2. They thrive splendidly, and are very profitable. I have as fine geese, turkeys, ducks and hens, as I ever saw anywhere, healthy and easily raised."

MRS. A. PICKERING.—"1. Yes. 2. Thrive well enough, but I have not made much by them. I think if I had a different breed I should do better."

MRS. E. POLLOCK.—"1. I consider it far superior to any other I was ever in. 2. They do very well, and eggs are a good price."

MRS. H. PROCTOR.—"1. No better in the known world for good butter and cheese. This I know by 20 years' experience in England as a butter-maker. 2. Poultry thrive well, and have been very profitable with us."

MRS. SUSAN RHIND.—"1. Yes, first rate. 2. Very well and profitable. I have a large number of poultry."

MRS. J. RUTHERFORD.—"1. The North-West produces the best butter and cheese on this continent. 2. Poultry thrive well if cared for, and they are the most profitable things on the farm."

MRS. T. A. SHARPE.—"1. None better. 2. They thrive well. Our hens laid all last winter, with a moderately comfortable house and good feed."

MRS. J. M. SHERK.—"1. Excellent. Butter made here being fully as good as can be made in any part of Ontario. 2. Poultry thrive well with suitable winter quarters, and are profitable."

MRS. O. H. M. SHUMAN.—"1. I have seen very fine butter produced in the North-West, and there are great facilities for cheese factories. 2. Poultry do as well here as anywhere."

Mrs. J. G. STURGEON.—“1. With butter at ten cents (5d.) per pound here (Stockton), scarcely. Cheese would pay well. 2. Most kinds of poultry do well.”

Mrs. J. SUTHERLAND.—“1. Excellent; by a careful test it has been shown that 9½ lbs. of our milk are equal to 11 lbs. of Ontario (for cheese); butter equally excellent. 2. Poultry thrive well, and are in good demand.”

Mrs. R. P. THOMPSON.—“1. Yes, most excellent. We milked nine cows this last summer, and made a lot of fine butter, which sold at 20 cents (10d.) per lb. in Winnipeg, and cheese sold at 14 cents (7d.). 2. They thrive well, and are very profitable.”

Mrs. W. E. TISDALE.—“1. Yes; and we find by experience that cattle will produce 25 per cent more here on the natural pasturing than on the best fields of the Eastern provinces. 2. Poultry thrive well, and are very profitable.”

Mrs. TURNBULL.—“1. Yes. 2. Poultry thrive well, though this year has not been so good for them.”

Mrs. E. WEIGHTMAN.—“1. Very good butter. Cheese has been made by a good many people this summer, and sold well. We expect to do more in that way next year. 2. My poultry do well; turkeys and hens are all I have as yet tried.”

Mrs. A. B. WENMAN.—“1. I think this a fine country for both butter and cheese. I know our butter is splendid. 2. Poultry do pay well; our hens lay all the winter.”

Mrs. M. WHIMSTER.—“Yes, I do, and I have had long experience. This is the best butter country I have ever seen. 2. Poultry thrive well, and are profitable.”

PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

In a new country such as the Canadian North-West, where but little attention has as yet been paid to the local manufactory of cloth, linen, and other clothing materials, there naturally exists a difference, larger in some parts and smaller in others, between the current prices of such articles, and the charges made in older-settled countries. Time, however, with the advent of railways, increased settlement and enterprise, does not take long to remedy any inequality of this nature, while it must also be remembered that the natural produce of the country is so abundant as to enable the settler to afford any such prices. The questions asked on these points were as follows. The full postal addresses of the writers may be found given in connection with previous replies:—

1. Can you obtain the ordinary necessities of life without difficulty, and at reasonable charges?

2. Is clothing more expensive than it was in the country you came from, and can it be obtained easily?

Mrs. W. E. ABBOTT.—“1. Quite as reasonable as we could in Ontario. 2. Very little difference in clothing; easily obtained.”

Mrs. J. P. ALEXANDER.—“1. Yes, and quite 50 per cent cheaper than at home (Scotland). 2. Clothing not more expensive, but scarcely equal in quality.”

Mrs. M. G. ANDERSON.—“1. Necessaries of life are easily obtainable, and at rather less cost than in England. 2. Clothing easily obtainable, rather dearer. I would therefore advise emigrants to bring all the clothing they possibly can.”

Mrs. E. ASHBY.—“1. Yes. 2. Rather more expensive out in the country.”

Mrs. S. J. BATCOCK.—“1. Yes, everything can be got at reasonable prices. 2. I find that clothing is no more expensive, and can be got in any quantity.”

Mrs. A. BELL.—“1. Yes, even the greatest luxuries. Weighty articles are considerably higher, such as hardware, &c. 2. Very little difference in clothing; easily obtained.”

Mrs. H. BELL.—“1. Yes. 2. When we came first, clothing was dear; we can get it very reasonable now.”

Mrs. A. BETHUNE.—“1. We have six stores here (Portage la Prairie), and get sugar 16 lbs. at 4s. 2d., 4 lbs. tea at the same price, and dry goods nearly as cheap as in many parts of Ontario. 2. Many clothing things are about the same; woollen and cotton goods a little dearer.”

MRS. J. M. BLYTHE.—“1. Yes. 2. More expensive (Blythewood, Wapella), and not so good.”

MRS. N. BROWN (Rev.).—“1. There is nothing but can be obtained here (High Bluff, Man.), and almost all at reasonable prices. 2. Clothing quite as cheap as in Ontario, but dearer than in England. Everything can be obtained easily, from the plainest to the most elaborate.”

MRS. J. N. BURGESS.—“1. Yes. 2. Some things are dearer here (Fleming, N.W.T.), and some things are not.”

MRS. G. BUTCHER.—“1. Yes. 2. Clothing more expensive here (Russell, Shell River), especially boots and shoes, the latter of poor quality and workmanship. Clothing can be easily obtained at all the stores.”

MRS. J. CARVERS.—“1. Fully as easily as in Ontario. 2. A little more expensive, but working people can have more means to obtain them than in Ontario.”

MRS. J. CHESTER.—“1. Yes, you can get anything here, and very reasonable. One can live well and cheaply. 2. I find very little difference in prices, you can get any clothing necessary here.”

MRS. A. M. CHRISP.—“1. Yes, reasonable prices. 2. Moderate, but very inferior here (Elkhorn).”

MRS. A. C. CLARKE.—“1. Yes, but at enormous prices here (Cartwright). 2. Yes, clothing 10 per cent. more, without much difficulty.”

MRS. R. T. STEAD.—“1. Yes, provisions obtained without difficulty here (Cartwright), and at reasonable charges. 2. Easily obtain clothing; not more expensive.”

MRS. WM. S. COOPER.—“1. Yes, are within reasonable distance of four stores. 2. Clothing is more expensive, but can be obtained easily.”

MRS. WM. S. CRESAER.—“1. Yes, plenty of convenient stores here (Silver Creek); charges reasonable. 2. Clothing can be obtained here. Cotton as cheap, but woollen higher.”

MRS. J. W. DAVIDSON.—“1. There is plenty of everything, as cheap as many countries. 2. It is cheaper than in Ontario.”

MRS. A. DOYDEN.—“1. We can. 2. Clothes not very expensive now. Everything we buy is at a very reasonable price.”

MRS. R. DOWNIE.—“1. Yes; since the opening of the C.P.R. and its branches, nearly everything can be obtained for money. 2. Not much difference in price of clothing; it can easily be obtained.”

MRS. M. A. EMPEY.—“1. As well as in most country places. 2. If you have money there is no trouble; clothing is not unreasonable in price.”

MRS. S. FINN.—“Yes. 14 lbs. of sugar for 4s. 2d.; flour 8s. 4d. for 100 lbs., and other things equally cheap. 2. Ready-made clothing is cheap.”

MRS. T. FRAME.—“1. Yes. 2. Ten per cent. more for clothing; but can be easily obtained here (Virden).”

MRS. GARDINER.—“1. Yes. 2. I found clothing more expensive when I came, but everything is cheaper now.”

ANNIE GREGORY.—“1. Yes. 2. Woollens can be obtained easily, but not so good. Boots and other suitable clothing for the country are cheaper.”

MARY E. GRIERSON.—“1. Yes, and goods are becoming cheaper each year and of a better quality. 2. Good clothing is more expensive, but working clothes are much the same as in England.”

MRS. W. B. HALL.—“1. All home comforts and even luxuries are cheap now. 2. Very little if any difference in price of clothing, and if one has the means all kinds are to be had at a reasonable figure.”

MRS. A. W. HANEY.—“1. I can. There is everything here that heart can wish for, cheap and good. 2. I don't think there is much difference in price of clothing, and it can be easily obtained.”

ANN HOARD.—“1. Yes. 2. No more expensive than at Michigan, when I was there.”

MRS. T. HUDDLESTON.—“1. Yes, very reasonable. 2. Very little difference in clothing, if any; the railway having made great changes since my first coming here.”

MRS. D. HYSOP.—“1. Yes, can easily obtain provisions, and reasonably. At first it was difficult, as we had to go sixty miles to get things at a reasonable rate. 2. Can now obtain clothing easily, as there are several stores within short distance, and one does not require expensive clothing here.”

LAVINIA JEFFERY.—“1. The farm produces abundantly all we need except clothing; the dairy more than covers all groceries. 2. All clothing can be obtained easily, but at a dearer rate here (Minnedosa) than in Ontario.”

ANNE JOHNSTON.—"1. Can obtain necessities of life very reasonably. 2. Clothing is very cheap, and can be obtained easily."

MRS. J. H. L. JOSLYN (Rev.)—"1. No difficulty, but cost 25 per cent. here (Broadview, N.W.T.) above Ontario. 2. Clothing 50 per cent. here, and medium quality."

MRS. S. LUMSDEN.—"1. Yes. 2. More expensive, but can be obtained anywhere you may settle."

MRS. J. LEACH.—"1. We even get both the necessities and luxuries of life at very reasonable rates. 2. There is no difficulty in procuring all kinds of clothing here. Prices slightly in advance of Ontario prices."

MRS. M. LOWE.—"1. We cannot complain at all. 2. Since the last two years clothing can be got very reasonable."

MRS. D. J. MCCVISH.—"We can. 2. Clothes are about 10 per cent. dearer here (Morden)."

MRS. M. MCGREGOR.—"1. All the necessities of life are easily obtained at a reasonable price. 2. Clothing is as cheap as in Ontario."

MRS. M. MCKAY (Rev.)—"1. Prices usually not unreasonable. 2. Clothes considerably dearer here (Strathclair), but everything is getting cheaper and cheaper every season."

MRS. JEAN MCKENZIE.—"1. This is now the case, formerly it was not the case before the railways were built. 2. Clothing is considerably more expensive here than in the old country, but of course easily obtained."

MRS. R. OWEN.—"1. Yes. 2. Clothing can be got for about the same price."

MRS. J. PARKER.—"1. Yes, and always could. 2. Clothing is easily obtained, and cheap."

MRS. A. PICKERING.—"1. Yes, provisions are getting more reasonable all the time. 2. I think that now clothing is almost as cheap as in Ontario."

HANNAH PROCTOR.—"1. Yes, and at reasonable prices and the variety is equal to the rural part of England. 2. Clothing can be obtained easily at prices about as cheap as in England. Much reduced since 1873."

MRS. H. SANDERSON.—"1. We have good stores (Minnedosa), and prices are more moderate since we got the railway. 2. Yes, clothing is more expensive, but our stores have excellent stocks."

MRS. P. J. SHERLOCK.—"1. The necessities of life are cheap and easily obtained. 2. Clothing easily obtained here (Rosser) at a slight advance in price."

MRS. W. E. TISDALE.—"1. Yes. 2. I can clothe my family as cheaply here as in the old Provinces."

MRS. TURNBULL.—"1. Yes, but everything very expensive here (Rapid City). 2. Clothing is rather more expensive here than where I came from, but can get everything here."

MRS. E. M. TURNER.—"1. Necessaries can be obtained very easily and reasonable. 2. As far as my experience goes, I do not think clothing is much more expensive."

MRS. M. WHIMSTER.—"1. Yes. 2. Clothing was more expensive, but now it is reasonably cheap and much improved."

MRS. G. M. YEOMANS.—"1. Yes, and prices are moderate. 2. Clothing costs less here, for all use, stronger material, and it is easily obtained."

DEMAND FOR SERVANT GIRLS.

The following answers, from nearly all districts of the Canadian North-West, show conclusively that a large demand exists for "hard-working honest girls" as farm helps or as general servants. Of course, with girl, as with those of the male sex, there must be a determination to apply oneself with cheerfulness and industry to the kind of life met with on the prairie. The questions asked were:—

(1) Can hard-working honest girls easily obtain situations at good wages on farms or households in the North-West, and what advice, in this respect, would you give to young girls who contemplate making the North-West their home?

(2) Please state, if possible, the general wages paid to girls as cooks, housemaids, and farm helps?

- ALAMEDA.** Mrs. G. S. McCaughey:—"1. A few girls can obtain good wages here, but there are not many required yet. 2. 32s. per month is generally what is paid." Mrs. C. Troyer also says, writing from Alameda:—"1. Yes, and girls who never worked. 2. From £1 to £3 per month."
- ALEXANDRIA.** Mrs. G. Cheasley:—"1. There is a lot of work at good wages for girls, but it is as well for them to keep out of towns, and particularly not to hire at hotels and boarding-houses after coming here. 2. From 16s. to 32s. per month for farm help; mostly about £1 per month." Mrs. T. D. Elliott says:—"1. Good girls can get plenty of good places at good wages; then marry good young men with good farms. 2. From £1 to £2."
- ALAMISIPPI.** Mrs. Smith:—"1. Girls can find good situations. Wages on farms from £1 to £2 per month, and in cities from £2 to £20 per month. They are in great demand."
- ARCHIBALD.** Mrs. R. Owens:—"1. Any decent girl who is willing to work can obtain fair wages the year around. 2. Cooks, £3; housemaids, £2 8s.; and for farm helps 32s. to £2 per month." Mrs. A. Bethune:—"1. Good girls are very scarce here, at from £2 to £3 per month. My only advice would be to them, keep good company, be willing to work, have a knowledge of cooking and housework in general, and not to get married the minute their first month is finished."
- ASSINIBOINE.** Mrs. A. Gowler:—"1. Yes, very easily. Any amount of work, and good wages. 2. From 32s. to £4."
- AUSTIN.** Mrs. H. M. Hall:—"Situations are easily obtained here, and good wages. 2. From £2 to £4 a month."
- BAIE ST. PAUL.** Mrs. M. J. Taylor:—"1. There is a great demand for the kind of girls you speak of, with a prospect of bettering themselves very shortly. 2. Cooks £4 per month; housemaids £2, and farm helps £1 12s."
- BALGONIE.** Mrs. R. N. Leepart:—"1. From £2 to £3 a month. Should advise them to bring their mothers with them. 2. £5 4s. a month for cooks."
- BEAUTIFUL PLAINS.** Mrs. E. J. Gardiner:—"1. Good honest girls can do well in this country, and can obtain good wages. This is a fine country for girls who want to work. 2. The general wages for girls are from £1 12s. to £2 per month."
- BEULAH.** Mrs. A. B. Harris:—"1. I think many farmers would employ female labour if good girls could be got for say 16s. to £1 2s. per month, but at present £2 to £4 is what good girls are asking per month. As the country is largely settled with bachelors, good girls do not require to be long at service as they can soon get homes of their own. 2. In cities £2 to £4, in country £1 12s. to £2 8s."
- BIRD'S HILL.** Mrs. C. C. Clitten:—"1. Girls can easily get good situations and good wages. Would again advise young girls to learn general domestic work; that is the great demand, and brings good pay. 2. From £2 per month to £5, according to their ability."
- BIRTLE.** Mrs. Mrs. C. E. Minton:—"1. Good working girls are in great demand at all times. None but the strong and healthy should come. If possible they should come as the daughters or sisters of other immigrants, and in all cases provided with a letter to a clergyman from their former clergyman." Mrs. F. Robbie says:—"1. Good girls are wanted in towns and cities, sometimes on farms. There are lots of well-to-do bachelors who are wanting wives, and good, honest hardworking girls can soon find homes of their own. 2. Cooks, £3 to £4; housemaids and farm helps, £1 4s. to £3 4s., according to age and experience."
- BLYTHFIELD.** Mrs. J. W. Parker:—"1. Such girls are in great demand always, in fact the want of such help is one of the greatest drawbacks to the life of farmers' wives in this country. Their future here would be assured. The country is full of good homes and good situations for such girls. 2. From £1 4s. to £3 4s., according to qualifications."
- BRADWARDINE.** Mrs. J. Parr:—"1. Yes, any number of them; come right here and they will get good wages. 2. Farm helps, from £2 to £2 8s.; cooks, from £5 to £10; housemaids from £3 to £4."
- BRANDON.** Mrs. H. Bartlett:—"1. Good girls can obtain good wages, from £2 to £2 4s. in town, and £1 12s. to £2 in the country." Mrs. G. Roddick says:—"1. Yes, very readily. Bring a note of introduction to some minister, and there will be no difficulty. 2. They receive from £1 12s. to £2 8s. per month."

BROADVIEW. Mrs. J. H. L. Joslyn (Rev.):—"1. There is demand, but few would supply the need. The bachelors want wives the rather. 2. Cooks, £3 per month; housemaids, £2; and farm helps, £2."

BURNSIDE. Mrs. J. R. Fox:—"1. They can obtain situations easily anywhere, but wages are not as high as they were two years ago. 2. Wages of housemaids and farm helps from £1 3s. to £2 per month; cooks higher." Mrs. S. J. Smith:—"They can get good situations and big wages. I would give a good girl, for the year round, £2 a month. If a girl has any friends, she had better go to them and they will get her a good place, or if she has none let her come to Burnside, I will get her a good place. 2. For good cooks, from £2 to £3."

CALGARY. Mrs. E. Robb:—"1. Good servant girls are scarce, and can easily obtain good places at good wages (£3 to £5 per month), and finally good husbands. 2. Cooks, £6 to £8 per month; housemaids and farm helps, £3 to £5 per month."

CARBERRY. Mrs. L. J. Lowes:—"Good girls can obtain situations at from £2 to £2 8s. per month on farms, and stand good chances of making homes for themselves. 2. Cooks, £3; housemaids, £2 8s.; farm helps, £2."

CARMAN. Mrs. L. McKnight:—"Plenty of work for girls and good wages. Girls do not commonly work out doors, there being sufficient housework for them to do. It is, however, advisable for them to marry, as there are many bachelors in this new country. 2. Housemaids, from £1 12s. to £3 per month."

CARTWRIGHT. Mrs. J. Grimby:—"1. Yes, girls are scarce; great demand and good wages. We want a large number of working girls. 2. From £1 12s. to £4 per month."

CHATER. Mr. P. W. Davies (Rev.):—"1. General servants are in good demand in many parts of the country, and I would advise girls coming out with the intention of going out to service to advertise in the *Manitoba Free Press*, or have some friend to make it known publicly where they may be found."

CLEARWATER. Mrs. K. Lawrence:—"1. The great trouble in this country is there are not enough girls to do the work, and I often wonder, if there is such a lot of girls in England out of work, why they don't come here, as here a good girl would not be one day without a place. I would gladly answer any girl who wishes to come out here and even get her a place. All the talent she needs is to be respectable and industrious. 2. Farm helps, from £1 4s. to £2 and £3."

CRYSTAL CITY. Mrs. W. Parr:—"Yes, girls are very scarce. If they cannot obtain situations as servants, I think they can as Mrs. for some lone bachelor. 2. From £1 4s. to £2 and £3."

DALTON. Mrs. G. M. Yeomans:—"1. Yes, and any who wish to settle down as farmers' wives, they can certainly do so by working in some farmer's family."

DOMINION CITY. Mrs. R. W. Dick:—"Yes. 2. From £2 to £3."

DUDEE. Mrs. L. McDermot:—"1. Good working girls can easily get employment at fair wages on farms, as girls are scarce. 2. Cooks in hotels, £2 to £3 per month; farm helps, £1 2s. to £2 per month."

EDMONTON. Mrs. H. T. Taylor:—"1. Yes, there is a great demand for servants; there are not any girls here, consequently housekeepers have to do their own work. 2. No scale of wages, but £2 a month is generally paid to native girls."

ELKHORN. Mrs. C. H. Freeman:—"1. It is harder work to get a situation now at good wages than when I came here, but I think they can do well working out; they can make a good living if they will work. 2. When I came here the wages for cooks was £8 to £12, and housemaids and farm helps £2 to £4 a month."

EMERSON. Mrs. A. M. Duensing:—"1. They can easily obtain situations at good wages, and I would advise them, that when they have a good place, that is, good treatment, good and plenty to eat and drink, and a good bed, to stay in their place, and not to follow too soon the example of the majority of the Canadian girls, to think that they are ladies and that work is a disgrace. 2. At present cooks from 12 to 20 dollars (£2 8s. to £4) per month; housemaids, 8 to 12 dollars (£1 12s. to £2 8s.) the month."

FAIRMOUNT. Henrietta McGill:—"Yes, young girls that understand milking and do general housework, can obtain situations easily at good wages. They will do even better on farms than in towns, as the dangers are less. 2. Cooks, from 15 to 20 dollars (£3 to £4) per month; housemaids, 8 to 10 dollars (£1 12s. to £2); farm helps, from 6 to 8 dollars (£1 4s. to £1 12s.)"

GLADSTONE. Mrs. D. J. Gerow:—"1. Girls can find work at good wages, and so come along as many as can. The only trouble is they are sure to be picked up by our numerous bachelor neighbours."

GLENBORO. Mrs. Duncan:—"They can. I would say let them not be afraid to put their shoulder to the wheel and all will be well. 2. General servants, in town, 12, 15 and 20 dollars (£2 8s., £3 and £4) a month. In country 10 and 12 dollars (£2 and £2 8s.)."

GRANGE. Mrs. Gardiner:—"Yes, I think it is a very good country for working girls, far better than in Scotland. 2. Girls from 12 to 15 dollars (£2 8s. to £3) per month, and are always in great demand."

GREENWOOD. Mrs. T. Bowman:—"1. It really could not be beaten, for good girls can get almost any wages they ask, they can easily get 15 dollars (£3) per month. Would advise any girl to come that can, for she will make as much in one month here as in three elsewhere. 2. As cooks, men can get 60 dollars (£12) per month, a female 20 to 25 dollars (£4 to £5), housemaids 12 to 15 dollars (£2 8 to £3). For farm helps 10 to 15 dollars (£2 to £3)."

GLENFELL. Meta G. Anderson:—"1. Hard working and honest girls can easily obtain situations at good wages on farms and otherwise, and bachelors abound. My advice to them is 'Be ye humble.' 2. Wages of servants: Good cooks at hotels £4 to £5 per month, in private families £2 to £3. Housemaids from £2. Farm help £1 to £2, according to age and experience. Middle-aged women understand farmwork can obtain good homes and good wages."

HEADINGLEY. Mrs. A. C. Dawson:—"1. Yes, wish I could get one. Let them take places in the country even at small wages rather than in towns. 2. In Winnipeg a cook received from 20 to 30 dollars (£4 to £6). Housemaids 10 to 15 dollars (£2 to £3). Farm helps 5 dollars (£1) upwards."

HIGH BLUFF. Mrs. N. Brown (Rev.):—"1. There are plenty of good places both on farms and in towns where girls can get good wages. I consider that good girls have a better chance to get on here than in any other place in the world. 2. On farms, from 8 to 12 dollars (£1 12s. to £2 8s.) per month, and in towns from 10 to 20 dollars (£2 to £4)."

KILDONAN EAST. Mrs. I. Sutherland:—"1. Honest working girls are in great demand, not only as help, but the country being overrun with bachelors no one can hope to keep a girl more than a few months, and in many cases but a few weeks, when she is married and away. 2. Cooks £3 per month. Housemaids £2 10s. Farm helps £1 12s. These are the average wages."

KILLARNEY. Mrs. D. Hysop:—"1. Think that good honest girls will always find employment here at good wages. 2. General servants out here get from 8 to 15 dollars (£1 12s. to £3) per month."

LAKE FRANCIS. Ann Hoard:—"1. Plenty of employment at good wages for right kind of girls, that is those who can cook and do general housework. From 8 to 15 dollars (£1 12s. to £3) in country for good general servants."

MANITOU. Mrs. B. D. Foley:—"1. Yes, very good wages can be had, and plenty of demand, in fact good girls are scarce. 2. From 8 to 10 dollars (£1 12s. to £2) in private families."

MEADOW LEA. Mrs. W. J. Bodkin:—"1. Yes, girls, that is good girls, are in great demand, and command good wages. My advice is to stop as long as they can in one place and save money, instead of racing about the country, looking for higher wages. 2. Housemaids and farm helps from 8 to 12 dollars (£1 12s. to £2 8s.) per month, with board."

MEDICINE HAT. Mrs. A. J. Bridgman:—"1. Yes, they can easily get situations. I would advise them to get in private families if possible. 2. Cooks get from 25 to 30 dollars (£5 to £6) per month, housemaids get from 15 to 20 (£3 to £4)."

MILLFORD. Mrs. J. B. K. Wilson:—"1. Yes, they can always get place and fair wages, and marry more promising young men than from where they come from, for it is ambition that brings them here, and it will not be cast down. 2. Hotel cooks, from 10 dollars (£2) and upwards; housemaids and general servants on farms, from 5 to 10 dollars (£1 to £2) a month, according to strength and understanding."

- MINNESOTA.** Lavinia Jeffery:—"1. Boys are in more demand than girls; few girls will accommodate themselves to the work of a N. W. farm and the towns and cities are at present over supplied. 2. From 9 to 20 dollars (£1 16s. to £4) per month." Mrs. J. M. Wellwood (Rev.):—"1. Yes, get the address of some good families, come direct and stick to their place. They will get from 6 to 12 dollars (£1 4s. to £2 8s.) in private families, according to their strength and knowledge of household work. 2. From 6 to 12 dollars, (£1 4s. to £2 8s.). As a rule, only one servant is kept, who is supposed to do general work."
- MOOSE JAW.** Mrs. E. Beesley:—"1. Plenty of work in town for industrious girls. 2. 15 to 25 dollars (£3 to £5) per month."
- NELSON.** Mrs. T. N. Wilson (Rev.):—"1. Honest willing girls are much needed all over the country, and it would be well for girls coming out to realize their true station, and understand that they have to work honestly and not be carried away with too high ideas, coming into a new country, which too often unfit them for their work. They will be much appreciated and sought for. 2. Cooks £36, housemaids £20 to £30, farm helps £18 to £25 per year."
- NIVERVILLE.** Mrs. G. W. Craven:—"1. Yes, my advice to young girls would be when they get a situation to stop, and not expect too much until they get acquainted with the country, and not want to go from one place to another. 2. Housemaids and farm helps would get about 10 dollars (£2) a month."
- OAKBURN.** Mrs. J. Menzies:—"1. Yes, good girls can easily obtain situations at good wages, and I think any young girl will be happy here. 2. Cooks, I think, 12 dollars (£2 8s.), housemaids 6 to 8 dollars (£1 4s. to £1 12s.) per month."
- OAK LAKE.** Mrs. A. Malcolm:—"1. There are any amount of situations here for good honest girls. 2. Housemaids and farm helps, 8 to 15 dollars (£1 12s. to £3) per month."
- OAK RIVER.** Mrs. D. D. Fraser:—"1. They can, quite easily. Come at once, as girls are scarce. Cooks as high as 40 dollars (£8); farm helps 10 to 15 dollars (£2 to £3)."
- PENDENNIS.** Mrs. T. R. Horner:—"1. Good girls can easily find good situations at good wages, as good girls are scarce. 2. Farm helps, from 8 to 10 dollars (32s. to £2) per month, and cooks in hotels have from 25 dollars (£5) upwards."
- PILOT MOUND.** Mrs. J. Farquharson:—"1. Hardworking, honest girls are much required for household work. 2. I think perhaps from 6 to 10 dollars (24s. to £2) per month, board included."
- PIRESTONE.** Mrs. W. Lothian:—"1. There is a good demand for such. The wages (especially in the towns) are better than at home. 2. Cooks, 15 to 25 dollars per month (£3 to £5); housemaids, 12 to 15 dollars (£2 8s. to £3); farm helps 8 to 12 dollars (32s. to £2 8s.)."
- PLEASANT HOME.** Mrs. E. Yeskey:—"1. Good girls willing to work are needed all over the country. I would advise them to bring all the serviceable clothes they can, and if they have friends, to have some place ready to come to. 2. On farms, from 6 to 10 dollars (24s. to £2). I cannot state the wages for anything else."
- POPLAR POINT.** Jane Stainger:—"1. Unless they have friends here or places appointed to go to, I would not advise them to come. 2. All the way from 5 to 15 dollars a month (£1 to £3), and perhaps more."
- PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.** Mrs. B. Franklin:—"1. Yes, if they are willing to work. There is a great scarcity of girls because none here like to go to work on a farm, because they have to assist with the milking (a good healthy exercise). My advice would be: 'Don't be afraid of good honest work, even if it is sometimes hard.' 2. From 8 to 12 dollars (36s. to £2 8s.) per month, in towns to general servants. I do not know about the country." Mrs. A. Scott:—"1. A large number of honest girls, such as a farmer's wife could take into her family without fear, would find good homes and good wages. We will willingly teach them the customs of the country."
- RAPID CITY.** Mrs. J. N. Davidson:—"1. There is a great demand for working girls here. The only trouble is they get married before they have been here six months or a year at most. There are only two single girls in this township, and I could not say how many bachelors. 2. Cooks in hotels get from 15 to 25 dollars a month (£3 to £5); farm-girls get from 7 to 20 dollars (£1 8s. to £4), according to what they can do." Mrs. M. M. Drury:—"1. Yes, in certain localities. Let them apply to the minister of whatever denomination they belong to as a precautionary measure. Bring plain, comfortable clothing, and sufficient good sense to avoid all romantic ideas of accepting the first offer of marriage on arriving here; also frivolous notions about dress, reading novels, and the like. Set themselves to work steadily to learn the ways of housekeeping in this country, after which they prove bright ornaments to the bachelor-farmers' homes."

- RAT PORTAGE.** Mrs. M. Gadbois :—"1. Yes, get acquainted with the country before getting too independent in their own minds. 2. From 8 to 15 dollars (32s. to £3) per month."
- REABURN.** Mrs. J. K. Champion :—"1. Hard working, honest girls are in demand at reasonable wages. 2. Farm helps get from 8 to 10 dollars (32s. to £2) a month."
- REGINA.** Mrs. G. T. Boulding :—"1. I think there is plenty of work for good girls, at good wages. 2. Good cooks get 20 dollars (£4) or more a month; others from 7 to 15 dollars (28s. to £3) a month, according to work."
- RICHMOND.** Mrs. W. Copeland :—"1. All who are willing to work will soon get a place at good wages according to what she can do. 2. From 10 to 20 dollars (£2 to £4)."
- ROSSBURN.** Miss E. Lawford :—"Yes, there is great demand for servants on farms and in households, at £1 per month on farms, and £2 in households. If a girl is willing to learn, and respects her character, she is such a prize. The trouble is, we cannot keep them, as there are so many in want of wives, but it is better to learn the ways of the country and the character of the man before settling down. There are many foolish girls who come out here and get married in haste and repent at leisure. 2. A good cook 12 dollars (£2 8s.), housemaids 10 dollars (£2), girls on farms 5 to 8 dollars (£1 to £1 12s.)."
- ROUNTHWAITE.** Mrs. W. Henderson :—"1. They can. If girls are steady and well behaved they will have no trouble in getting work. 2. Farm girls get from 6 to 10 dollars (24s. to £2) a month."
- SELKIRK.** Mrs. A. H. Vaughan :—"1. A good country for working girls. No difficulty in getting good situations, at high wages as compared with other countries. Get a good situation and remain steady. 2. Cooks get high wages according to their ability. Housemaids and farm helps about 10 dollars (£2) per month."
- SHELL RIVER.** Mrs. G. Butcher :—"1. Most of the people hereabouts are not in a position to keep servants at regular wages. There seems at present but slight prospects for servants in rural districts. The country is as yet too young. I have heard it is different in town."
- SOURIS.** Mrs. J. A. Moir :—"1. Yes; good girls are very scarce and command good wages. I would advise all girls coming to the country to hire on a farm at first. 2. Cooks get from 20 to 25 dollars (£4 to £5) per month; housemaids and farm helps, from 10 to 20 dollars (£2 to £4) per month."
- SOURISFORD.** Mrs. R. H. Little :—"1. They can easily obtain situations at good wages, but I would not advise them to try for country situations. 2. From 8 to 12 dollars (£1 12s. to £2 8s.)."
- SPRINGFIELD.** Mrs. M. Corbett :—"1. I think they can get good wages and good homes. 2. Farm helps, from 8 to 12 dollars (£1 12s. to £2 8s.) per month."
- STONEWALL.** Mrs. W. Eagles :—"1. Any industrious girl can get a situation and good wages if she knows how to do housework. I would advise girls who have to earn their own living to come here. 2. From 8 to 15 dollars (£1 12s. to £3) per month."
- SWAN LAKE.** Mrs. G. B. Gordon :—"1. Yes. The Girls' Friendly Society, Winnipeg, affords perhaps the best medium for obtaining good suitable situations. 2. From 8 to 15 dollars (£1 12s. to £2) per month."
- TURTLE MOUNTAIN.** Mrs. J. D. Hanson :—"1. In many places hard-working girls are in great demand, and can command good wages when they can work, bake, churn, milk and cook. People are willing to show those who are willing to learn. Let a girl come with a good character and go to a minister, and he will recommend her where to apply. Nurses would do well out here. 2. Capable general girls' wages vary from 6 to 15 dollars (£1 5s. to £3); farm helps, 20 to 30 dollars (£4 to £6) per month, according to seasons; harvest hands, 30 dollars (£6) per month."
- VIRDEN.** Mrs. J. M. Sutherland :—"1. Good girls are in great demand for household servants; the wages given are about 10 dollars a month (£2)."
- WAPELLA.** Mrs. C. B. Slater :—"1. Good domestics always in demand, at from 10 to 20 dollars (£2 to £4) a month. Come along all who are willing to work. Lots of bachelors needing wives. 2. Hotel cooks 20 to 30 dollars (£4 to £6), for housemaids 15 to 20 dollars (£3 to £4), and 10 to 20 dollars (£2 to £4) for farm helps."
- WATTSVIEW.** Mrs. N. Bartley :—"1. Plenty of work for good girls at fair wages. 2. Towns, from 10 to 20 dollars (£2 to £3 12s.), farm helps 6 to 10 dollars (£1 5s. to £2 8s.) a month."

WESTBOURNE. Susan Rhind.—“1. Very easily. Take advice from Government Emigration agents or clergymen. 2. Girls in the country get 8 to 12 dollars (£1 12s. to £2 8s.) a month.”

WHITEMOUTH. Mrs. S. J. Carrigan.—“1. Yes, they can, as girls are scarce and wages high. They are getting 6 to 20 dollars (£1 4s. to £4 per month. In Ontario I have had girls for 3 dollars (12s.) per month. This is a good place for girls. 2. Cooks get from 20 to 25 dollars (£4 to £5 per month, and on the farms and in private houses, they get from 10 to 15 dollars (£1 4s. to £3) per month.”

WINNIPEG. Mrs. E. G. Conklin.—“1. Bring all the girls possible to this country. Servants get good wages, and are in good demand. 2. General servants in the city, 12 to 15 dollars (£2 8s. to £3) per month. Cooks extra.” Mrs. V. Lawrence.—“1. As a general rule good experienced girls can obtain good situations in towns at fair wages. About from 8 to 12 dollars (£1 12s. to £2 8s.) a month.”

WOLSELEY. Mrs. A. W. Haney.—“1. As far as I am aware girls, get from 10 to 12 dollars (£2 to £2 8s.) a month; they are not very plentiful.”

WOODLANDS. Mrs. H. Proctor.—“1. A number of steady girls, who have been used to farms and dairies in England, will do well at reasonable wages, and doubtless would marry well in this country. Other branches are fairly supplied. 2. Farm servants, about 10 dollars (£2) per month, with board; cooks, 20 dollars (£4) or more, according to ability.”

OPENINGS FOR GIRLS IN TRADES.

QUESTION: Are there openings for girls in trades, such as milliners, dressmakers, &c., and can you state general wages?

ALEXANDRIA. Mrs. T. D. Elliott.—“Plenty of these girls needed. I cannot say what wages they would get.”

ARIZONA. Mrs. R. J. Brooks.—“Good openings. Milliners, dressmakers, &c., are scarce.”

ASSINIBOINE. Mrs. A. Gowler.—“Yes, a great deal of work and good pay.”

AUSTIN. Mrs. M. McGregor.—“For plain sewing girls get from 4s. to 5s. per day.”

BEACONSFIELD. Mrs. Wright.—“Dressmakers find plenty to do.”

BEAUTIFUL PLAINS. Mrs. E. J. Gardiner.—“There is a good chance for milliners and dressmakers, and good wages.”



HOMESTEAD FARM AT KILDONAN, NEAR WINNIPEG.—Engraved from a Photograph.

- BIRD'S HILL.** Mrs. C. C. Clitten:—"Good openings in these lines. Sewing girls get 5s. and 6s. per day." Mrs. A. G. McDonald says:—"I think times are pretty dull in that line of business at present."
- BIRTLE.** Mrs. S. Chambers:—"Yes, sewing girls here get 3s. a day and board." On the other hand, Mrs. F. Robbie says:—"At present there is no demand for this class in this part of Manitoba."
- BLYTHEFIELD.** Mrs. R. Griffith:—"Dressmakers get 4s. per day and board, sewing at a person's own residence." Mrs. J. W. Parker says:—"Dressmakers could find employment around and amongst farms at good wages anywhere."
- BRADWARDINE.** Mrs. J. Parr:—"Yes, any number; they could make from £8 to £10 per month."
- BRANDON.** Mrs. J. Leech:—"The demand for milliners and dressmakers in our town is rather small, as it is pretty well supplied with both." Mrs. C. Powers says:—"More demand for girls who can make boys' and men's clothing."
- BROADVIEW.** Mrs. J. H. L. Joslyn (Rev.):—"I think not." Mrs. A. H. Tullock, however says:—"Milliners and dressmakers do well in this country."
- BURNSIDE.** Mrs. H. Bell:—"Yes, they can get from 3s. to 4s. per day." Mrs. J. McKenzie:—"There may be a few openings for such, but like dudes, kid-gloved gentry, &c., &c., there seems to be a plentiful crop in our cities and towns here; but they are of little or no value on a farm, either as servants or wives. But I have known several brought-up town and city girls who have turned out first-class, both as helps on the farm and farmers' wives, when they set to work and learnt, but those who say 'I was never brought up to work,' are of no use here or elsewhere."
- CALGARY.** Mrs. E. Robb:—"Very few openings here for trade girls."
- CARBERRY.** Mrs. E. J. Lowes:—"There are plenty of openings for milliners; average wages £3 per month."
- CARMAN.** Mrs. L. McKnight:—"Plenty of work for dressmakers, especially in towns or villages, but I cannot state wages. Do not know about other trades."
- CARTWRIGHT.** Mrs. J. Gimby:—"I don't know the wages, but there are openings for such lines business."
- CRYSTAL CITY.** Mrs. R. Downie:—"Yes, there is a demand for this class here."
- DALTON.** Mrs. E. Yeomans:—"Yes; wages from 2s. per day and board, and upwards."
- DOMINION CITY.** Mrs. D. G. Dick:—"Cannot say what wages, but know there are openings."
- EMERSON.** Mrs. E. Vezey-Fitzgerald:—"About 12s. a week for milliners, etc."
- EMERSON.** Mrs. A. M. Duensing:—"No openings just here, but no doubt there are in Winnipeg and other new-starting towns. Sewing girls from 50 cents (2s.) to 1 dollar (4s.) per day. Dressmakers get from 1 dollar (4s.) to 2 dollars (8s.) per day."
- GLADSTONE.** Christina McDonald:—"Girls can get work of any description by applying to any agent in Winnipeg, on landing. Wages for situations behind the counter 25 to 40 dollars (£5 to £8) a month."
- GRENFELL.** Mrs. M. G. Anderson:—"There are openings for a limited number of milliners and dressmakers in the larger towns of the N.W.T. at good wages, but am unable to state figures."
- HEADINGLEY.** Mrs. W. B. Hall:—"There seems a good general demand for girls in all these trades. Semptresses get 1 dollar (4s.) per day."
- HIGH BLUFF.** Mrs. N. Brown (Rev.):—"First-class openings. They can make money fast. Sewing girls in private families get 1 dollar (4s.) per day and board."
- MANITOU.** Mrs. R. D. Foley:—"The country here seems to be well supplied with such."
- MEDICINE HAT.** Mrs. A. J. Bridgman:—"There are openings; I can't state wages."
- MIAMI.** Mrs. R. P. Thompson:—"There are openings for all such just here; tailoresses are mostly in demand. Dressmakers get 6 dollars (£1 4s.) per week, and board themselves in Winnipeg."
- MILLFORD.** Mrs. J. B. K. Wilson:—"There is room for milliners' shops, and dressmakers can earn 75 cents (3s.) a day to go out through the country."
- MINNEBOSA.** Mrs. H. Sanderson:—"There is a fair supply here; they seem to get plenty to do; their charges are high."

- NEEPAWA. Mrs. J. Hunter:—"There is not much for milliners and dressmakers to do here in this part, for the shopkeepers get all the hats trimmed, and everyone makes her own dress."
- NELSON. Mrs. T. M. Wilson:—"Sewing girls are much needed in the country and towns. Wages from 2s. to 6s. per day, with board."
- OSBOWO. Mrs. Emma Cowford:—"Yes. Wages from 1 dollar 25 cents to 1 dollar 50 cents (5s. to 6s.) a day." Mrs. C. F. Newman:—"There are none in the country."
- PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Mrs. M. Whimster:—"Girls going out to work by the day sewing, get from 75 cents to 1 dollar (3s. to 4s.), and dressmaking from 4 dollars to 6 dollars (16s. to 24s.), according to the amount put on them." Mrs. P. McKay:—"These trades are well supplied."
- RAPID CITY. Mrs. A. Bell:—"Not a great demand. Better for sewing girls going from house to house; wages 75 cents (3s.) a day and board, except Sundays."
- RAPID CITY. Mrs. J. W. Davidson:—"Girls of this description are plentiful. Wages are from 50 cents to 1 dollar 50 cents (2s. to 6s.) per day. I believe they can do well at piece work." Mrs. Turnbull:—"No such openings in Rapid City; these who were here in the business had to give it up."
- REGINA. Mrs. J. McIntyre:—"We want milliners and good dressmakers in Regina. Please send them along." Mrs. G. T. Boulding:—"Yes, there is. We have to pay high prices for such kinds of work." Mrs. W. Copeland:—"I know a girl in Winnipeg who gets 100 dollars (£20) a month as head dressmaker."
- STE. AGATHE. Mrs. M. Lowe:—"This line has been much adopted by the housemaids. It seems to be a fair line of business for a smart girl."
- SHELL RIVER. Mrs. G. Butcher:—"There appears to be a demand for milliners and dressmakers. The charge for making a trimmed dress here is 5 dollars (£1)."
- SMITHS HILL. Mrs. J. Armstrong:—"In this country chances for such are very small, but sewing girls get 50 cents and 75 cents (2s. and 3s.) a day."
- SOURIS. Mrs. A. B. Wenman:—"I believe milliners and dressmakers get plenty to do here, and are well paid, but I cannot say what they pay assistants."
- TREHERNE. Mrs. T. C. Forbes:—"The supply equals the demand at present."
- TURTLE MOUNTAIN. Mrs. A. Gregory:—"Not many in the country; dressmaking, etc., is generally done at home. Have no experience of towns."
- TWO RIVERS. Mrs. F. Clark:—"Yes, very good in towns of any size, but they can do better as farm helps."
- VIRIDEN. Mrs. J. M. Sutherland:—"Girls here set up on their own account, and have the profit all to themselves. I pay 5 dollars (£1) for getting a dress made."
- WATTSVIEW. Mrs. N. Bartley:—"I should think so; in villages or towns. Dressmakers, from 5 dollars to 10 (£1 to £2) and upwards, according to amount of labour."
- WHITEMOUTH. Mrs. J. S. Carrigan:—"Yes, we have lots of that work to do, and they have, I think, been getting about 1 dollar (4s.) per day."
- WINNIPEG. Mrs. E. Lawrence:—"Very few openings in these lines at present."
- WOLSELEY. Mrs. E. Kenney:—"Good openings, but I cannot state wages, that depends on themselves."

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

So much has been written in recent times as to the Indians of the Canadian North-West, that intending settlers are very liable to be under false impressions, unless the exact position of affairs is clearly pointed out. This is done in a complete manner by the following replies from women in all parts of the North-West, as far east as Rat Portage, and as far west as Calgary at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it will be seen that of the whole 320 or so replies all, with one or two solitary exceptions, state that they experience no dread whatever of the Indians. If this be so with the members of the female sex, what can others have to fear?

The question asked was: "Do you experience any dread of the Indians?"

"No" or "NONE" is the simple answer of EIGHTY-ONE women.

"NO, NEVER DID," "NOT A BIT," "NOT IN THE LEAST," "NONE WHATSOEVER," are the replies of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN.

The other replies are as follows:—

NAME.	ANSWER.
Adshead, Mrs. Rachael	No; no Indians around here.
Alexander, Mrs. J. P. . .	No; they are perfectly quiet and harmless.
Allison, Mrs. George . .	No; have not seen any Indians.
Anderson, Mrs. A. H. . .	No; have not seen an Indian for months.
Anderson, Mrs. M. G. . .	No; there are a few Indians who excite pity and compassion, but no dread.
Armstrong, Mrs. J. . . .	We do not experience any dread of the Indians.
Ballantyne, Mrs. S. . . .	Nones whatever, the Indians are quiet here.
Bartley, Mrs. N.	No, none whatever.
Begg, Mrs. K. S.	We have no dread of the Indians, they are a very harmless people if well treated.
Bell, Mrs. Allan	None whatever; I have visited these here in their tents.
Bell, Mrs. H.	I have had, but not now.
Bethune, Mrs. A.	Poor things, no. I often like to feed them when they come around. I hope the different Churches will soon have them Christianised.
Blight, Mrs. R.	No, not any, and live close near an Indian reserve.
Blythe, Mrs. J. M. . . .	None whatever; about as much as gipsies.
Bowman, Mrs. T.	None whatever; they are hundred of miles away.
Broadquest, Mrs. E. . . .	None whatever. Have only seen two in the last five years.
Brooks, Mrs. R. J. . . .	The Indians call in, but are very friendly.
Brunt, Mrs. J.	None; they seem to be very peaceable. I live near a reserve.
Burgess, Mrs. S.	None; they are quite harmless.
Burnell, Mrs. M.	There are none around here.
Butcher, Mrs. E.	Have never seen one.
Carter, Mrs. A.	No; we have no trouble with them in Manitoba.
Carvers, Mrs. J.	Not the least; in fact, in point of honor in any dealings we have with them they put some of the whites to shame.
Chester, Mrs. J.	They have never given me any trouble.
Cooper, Mrs. W.	None whatever; they are friendly in this part of the Province.
Cosgrove, Mrs. J. B. . . .	I have never seen any since I came to the farm, now going on three years. Never think of them.
Creaser, Mrs. W. S. . . .	None whatever; those in this part are quite harmless.
Davidson, Mrs. J. W. . . .	The Indians have never been troublesome in this part of the country, in fact they are seldom seen.
Davies, Mrs. P. W. (Rev.)	No; I don't think I have seen fifty in three years.
Dick, Mrs. D. G.	None whatever, although they often call at my house to sell fish and wild fruit.
Dick, Mrs. K. W.	I live within a short distance of an Indian reserve, but I do not dread them.
Dickson, Mrs. J.	No, no, no.
Douley, Mrs. J.	No; I have never seen one where I live.
Doyden, Mrs. A.	No; we never see any in these parts.
Doyle, Mrs. W. A.	I had a fear of them before coming here, but have found those on our reserve a quiet inoffensive lot, and have had them working on the farm several times. They are Presbyterians.
Dow, Mrs. J. M.	Not the slightest; we have an Indian reserve within two miles of us.
Dowie, Mrs. R.	None whatever; I have not seen one for six years.
Drury, Mrs. M. M.	None whatever. I consider them quiet, civil, and inoffensive, so far as my experience is concerned.
Dyer, Mrs. M.	I never had any dread of the Indian.

NAME.	ANSWER.
Empey, Mrs. M. A....	Nothing to fear, as there are none near us.
Fee, Mrs. Jno. M.	No; they are not numerous enough in Manitoba to do much harm.
Findlay, Mrs. Jas.	No; hardly ever seen.
Findlay, Mrs. R.	None whatever; they are quite inoffensive here.
Franklin, Mrs. B.	None at all; they are harmless if well fed.
Freeman, Mrs. C. H.	I was in dread of them last spring, but I don't mind them now, as the disturbance is all over with them.
Gardiner, Elizabeth J.	We have no reason to dread them.
Garratt, Mary J.	No; nor did we even during the rebellion.
Gordon, Mrs. G. B.	None; though we have a reserve close by.
Grierson, Mary E.	No the slightest; quite the reverse.
Haight, Mrs. C. F.	None whatever. Indians here are perfectly harmless.
Hall, Mrs. W. B.	Have not seen one for ten years. I have no fear of them.
Harris, Mrs. A. B.	No, I rather like them.
Harvey, Mrs. A. W.	Not at present; they are quite tame now.
Heath, Elizabeth.	Not any in this neighbourhood.
Holland, Elizabeth M.A.	Have scarcely seen any.
Johnston, Anne.	The Indians are very quiet.
Joslyn, Mrs. J.H.L. (Rev.)	Yes.
Jones, Mrs. J.	No; the squaws will wash and scrub for you.
Kelly, Mrs. J.	No Indians in this part.
Lumsden, Mrs. S.	None. They are hundreds of miles away with sufficient force to keep them quiet.
Lawford, Miss E.	None whatever. They are all right if treated kindly but firmly.
Lawrence, Mrs. Kate.	No; the Indians are all right if people would let them alone. I never knew them to bother anyone.
Leech, Mrs. J.	I had a great dread of the Indians when I first came to the country, but not the least fear of them now.
Leepart, Mrs. R. N.	No danger of Indians.
Logan, Maria M.	Not much.
Lowe, Mrs. M.	The Government will see after the Indians in the future.
Lowe, Letitia J.	None.
McCuish, Mrs. D. J.	None whatever; seldom see any.
McGill, Margaret.	Not a bit; nor did we when the soldiers were up West.
McGill, Henrietta.	No; they are very quiet.
McGregor, Mrs. M.	No dread of Indians whatever.
McGregor, Mrs. N.	No; we live three miles away from the Sioux reserve.
McInnes, Mrs. Malcom	I cannot say that I have experienced any dread of the Indians.
McIntyre, Mrs. John ..	None; they are perfectly harmless.
McKay, Mrs. M.	None in this neighbourhood.
McKay, Mrs. Philip.	No; we often had them to work on the farm.
McKenzie, Mrs. Jean.	None whatever; but have often received help from the women. My husband employs them on his farm.
McKnight, L.	Not the slightest dread whatever.
McLaren, Mrs. R. C.	Just a little.
McKenzie, Mrs. Alex.	The Indians are a most harmless element of the community, and need excite no fear.
Marlett, Mrs. R. S.	I have never experienced any dread of the Indians.
Marshall, Mrs. B.	Certainly not; the Indians are kind and civil.
Mayfair, Agnes.	None whatever; they are seldom seen here.
Menzies, Mrs. John.	Not very much; only I do not like them.
Morrison, Mrs. D. G.	No; they are peaceable and very quiet here.
Muckle, Mary M.	Not now. For some years I felt uncomfortable at receiving visits from them, but now often find them most useful "helps."

NAME.	ANSWER.
Naismith, Mrs. Alex. .	I had a little last spring, but our fears were groundless.
Newman, Mrs. C. F. .	No; for there are none here.
Ogletree, Mrs. Mary. .	Not any. My husband is an Indian agent. I sometimes accompany him to the reserves, where there are a number of Indians.
Oliver, Mrs. Thomas. .	No danger from Indians.
Owens, Mrs. R.	I have not seen one for four years.
Pickering, Mrs. Alf. . .	Find them very quiet people.
Pollock, Mrs. E.	None. I have not seen ten in three years.
Pound, Mrs. W. C. . . .	No dread. No Indians near here.
Powers, Mrs. C. F. . . .	We see, and have no more trouble than people in any other parts of Canada.
Proctor, Mrs. Hannah. .	No; there are not any residing very near.
Purdy, Mrs. T. F. . . .	No. As a rule they are honourable if you do right by them.
Roddick, Mrs. George. .	No; and never had any fear, even when alone 50 miles from the nearest neighbour.
Rosenberry, Mrs. F. S. .	I have no fear of Indians, for I never see one.
Rowsome, Mrs. Sarah E.	None whatever. We hardly ever see an Indian here.
Rutherford, Mrs. J. . . .	No dread whatever. They are quite harmless.
Sanderson, Mrs. Hugh. .	No. There are not many around here, and are peaceable.
Sharpe, Mrs. T. A. . . .	No; no more dread than I would have in Toronto.
Slater, Mrs. C. B. . . .	Not the slightest at any time.
Slater, Mrs. J. Henry . .	Not the least; scarcely ever see one.
Stewart, Margaret. . . .	No, and have no reason or cause.
Sturgeon, Mrs. J. Geo. .	There are no Indians in this part of Manitoba.
Sutherland, Mrs. J. . . .	No serious dread of Indians at present, and at but few points can there ever be; none whatever in Manitoba.
Sutherland, Mrs. J. M. .	None. I hire a squaw to do my scrubbing.
Thompson, Mrs. R. P. . .	None whatever. I often wish they would come round with mats and baskets.
Tisdale, Mrs. W. E. . . .	None whatever. Indeed there are but few in these parts.
Umphrey, Mrs. S.	No fear of the red man.
Wakefield, Mrs. A. G. . .	None whatever, and we corner an Indian reserve.
Walker, J. C.	I do not experience any dread whatever.
Wenman, Mrs. A.	I have no dread of Indians; they are very harmless and quiet.
Wenman, Mrs. A. B. . . .	The Indians are perfectly harmless; no one dreads them at all.
Whimster, Mrs.	None whatever. I have Indians around me every day, and have no dread.
Wilson, Mrs. J. B. K. . .	Not in the least, and never did.
Wright, Mrs. G. C. . . .	None whatever. Have seen but few since I have come here.
Yeoman, Mrs. G. M. . . .	No. We employ them continually, and treat them honestly, and they fear and respect us.

"ARE YOU CONTENTED?"

"Are you contented with your present lot and prospects ahead?" The answers to this question are decidedly interesting. One hundred and fifty-three merely answer Yes, Perfectly, and so on; while two only reply No or Not at Present. The other answers are given below; and it will be noted that several speak of a lack of railway facilities. This need, much felt in some out-of-the-way parts, is now being rapidly met. In no country in the world, probably, has railway building progressed so rapidly as in the Canadian North-West. The want of such facilities has hitherto been particularly experienced in the southern part of Manitoba. Last year, however, a large part of this district was opened up by the extension of the Manitoba South-western lines, and the work is to be pushed further west in the coming season. Intending settlers should, in choosing their land, bear in mind the important question of good railway facilities.

MRS. RACHAEL ADSHEAD.—“Quite contented, and things look brighter in the future.”

MRS. J. P. ALEXANDER.—“Would be perfectly contented, with both had we the railway facilities we were led to expect.” (Souris ford, Southern Manitoba.)

MRS. J. ARMSTRONG.—“I feel quite contented with my present lot, and prospects are good.”

MRS. S. BALLANTYNE.—“Yes. But all people do not enjoy contentment under equal circumstances. Still, people with a home provided for them and in which the laws of the country protect them, should be contented.”

MRS. N. BARTLEY.—“If this country should prosper and markets be established, I should be well content.”

MRS. S. J. BATCOCK.—“I cannot say that I am satisfied with my lot as it is, but have every faith for the future, and would not wish to leave the country.”

MRS. KATHERINE S. BEGG.—“We are so contented that we would not change places for a good farm in Scotland.”

MRS. A. BELL.—“We had an opportunity of making our home in Ontario, but preferred returning to this climate.”

MRS. A. BETHUNE.—“Yes, only the past two seasons have not been favourable to the growing of our grain, the seasons in question having been cold and wet, and our very rich soil does not require much moisture.”

MRS. E. BROADGUEST.—“Perfectly, and feel confident of success in the future.”

MRS. S. BURGESS.—“I am. I consider this is the best move I ever made for myself and family. They have got good homes of their own, and these they would never have had in England if I had remained there.”

MRS. G. BUTCHER.—“We yet suffer from the boom of '82. Capital is scarce here. (Shell River.) Barter prevails too much. Markets for goods are distant, and fuel is difficult to obtain. Our crops were injured, but we think money will be more plentiful. Railways, also, will come nearer, coals will be obtainable, better kinds of grain will be grown, and new methods of cropping to suit the seasons will be pursued. Factories for making woollen clothing will work up the native wool, others will give us beet sugar, and in a short time our farms will maintain us.”

MRS. J. CARVERS.—“We are well content with our lot now and have abundance. Getting in a nice stock of cattle, and plenty of the best food for man and beast.”

MRS. S. CHAMBERS.—“I do not regret coming here, and am hopeful for the future.”

MRS. J. CHESTER.—“I have every reason to be content and grateful for our prosperity.”

MRS. W. COPELAND.—“Yes, we have a better home and 160 acres of land of our own, which we would never have had in Ontario.”

MRS. J. B. CROSGROVE.—“Perfectly contented. Plenty to eat and drink. Good neighbours, and not from hand to mouth as many in older countries are.”

MRS. M. COVEY.—“Yes, if times improve as there is every prospect of their doing.”

MRS. W. CRESAER.—“I am quite contented at present, and I believe there is a great future for this country.”

MRS. J. W. DAVIDSON.—“I would not change my place in Manitoba for a more comfortable one in Ontario.”

MRS. P. W. DAVIES (Rev.).—“I am, and if it were necessary would not hesitate to go with my husband and family on a homestead or section of land, and risk making a comfortable home in a reasonable time.”

MRS. A. DOYDEN.—“We meet with failures and disappointment, yet I can safely say I am very contented and happy.”

MRS. W. A. DOYLE.—“I cannot say I am not contented, and I think the prospect for the success of the country is very doubtful, though many around us are most sanguine for a successful future.”

MRS. R. DOWNIE.—“Yes; good land, schools, churches, and nearly all the conveniences of older settled parts of Canada, and a healthy climate, make good prospects.”

MRS. E. ESTLIN.—“No; principally owing to distance from market. Brandon is 75 miles from here (Turtle Mountain, Southern Manitoba).”

MRS. R. FINDLAY.—“We are quite contented with our present condition, and future prospects appear very favourable.”

MRS. G. FORBES.—“Very much. Our prospects are good, seeing we have a railroad at hand.” (Holland, Southern Manitoba).

MRS. T. C. FORBES.—“Fairly well contented with present lot, and very hopeful for future.”

MRS. B. FRANKLIN.—“Quite contented. Manitoba is going ahead. It is the best place to live in on the Western Hemisphere.”

MRS. G. L. FRASER.—“Yes, if we only had a railroad a little nearer.” (Chumah, North-Western Manitoba).

MARY JANE GARRATT.—“I am quite contented with my home, and believe there is a grand future for this great North-West.”

MRS. E. J. GIBSON.—“No, I am not very contented, not that it is in the least the fault of the country or climate.”

MRS. G. GREENLAY.—“If the future proves as favourable as the past while I have lived in this country, I shall be satisfied.”

ANNE GREGORY.—“Yes; with railway accommodation an accomplished fact, the prospect ahead seems good.” (Turtle Mountain, Southern Manitoba).

MRS. C. F. HAIGHT.—“I am contented, although we have had many drawbacks. But in an entirely new country, perseverance and courage is necessary for years, then success will follow.”

MRS. J. D. HANSON.—“Yes, as the railroad promises to come within a few miles of us, instead of having to team 70 miles to Brandon, our nearest town.” (Turtle Mountain, Southern Manitoba).

MRS. A. B. HARRIS.—“Better contented with the prospects than the present. Notwithstanding we have done fairly well.”

MRS. R. C. HODNETT.—“This is a serious question. However, we are sanguine, and, with market convenient, cannot fail to prosper.”

MRS. T. HUDDLESTONE.—“Yes. The country has so changed since my coming here, that the same difficulties I had to contend with are done away with.”

MRS. H. M. HUNT.—“I have faith in the future of this country, but at present times are dull.”

MRS. J. HUNTER.—“Yes, we are quite contented with our lot and would not like to go back to Ontario to live.”

MRS. P. HYDE.—“Yes, if we only had a railroad near at hand.” (Silver Creek, North-Western Manitoba).

MRS. D. HYSOP.—“With the completion of the railroad that is now being built, we shall be contented with our home.” (Killarney, Southern Manitoba).

LAVINIA JEFFERY.—“Perfectly contented and hopeful. Believe the struggles of this country will soon be a thing of the past. The generality of farmers this harvest show that they can grow grain second to no other country.”

ANNE JOHNSTON.—“I am content with my lot, and the prospect ahead, now that our family can have a home near us.”

MRS. (Rev.) J. H. L. JOSLYN.—“Bearing in mind that I reply from my own point of view, I am contented and hopeful.”

MRS. J. JONES.—“Prospects are good.”

MISS E. LAWFORD.—“Yes; we are looking forward to the railway making a better market for our grain in the future.” (Rossburn, North-Western Manitoba).

MARIA M. LOGAN.—“Not unless we have a railroad nearer to us.” (Melgund, Southern Manitoba).

MRS. M. LOWE.—“We are content with the past, and prospects are certainly for next year the best we have had for two years. A dry summer, and the fall ploughing all nearly done, and the weather is still fine, 22nd October. My husband is delighted with the prospects of having nothing to do next spring but harrow in his grain.”

MRS. D. J. McCUISE.—“I am quite contented with the present, and I know the prospect ahead is good.”

MRS. T. McCULLOCH.—“I am content with my home. The first year is the most difficult in getting seed grain and farming implements.”

MRS. L. McDERMOT.—“Well contented with lot and prospect ahead. Don't think we could better our position anywhere.”

MRS. T. McGEER.—“Like Paul the Apostle, I have learned that in whatsoever state I am therewith to be contented. The prospects ahead I hope are pretty good.”

MRS. M. MCGREGOR.—“I am quite contented in my new home, and have the pleasure of seeing my four sons settled on farms of their own and doing well.”

MRS. N. MCGREGOR.—“Certainly; three babies and good house and buildings and stock, &c.”

MRS. McINTYRE.—“I like my present position, and hope for better.”

MRS. P. McKAY.—“The prospects at present ahead are as good as I could expect in any country.”

MRS. R. McKAY.—“Yes; but more cultivation of land requires hands, and this means more work, which cannot be done without. The prospects are thus far very encouraging.”

MRS. JEAN MCKENZIE.—“Quite contented. All grumblers and idlers had better stay where they are, for they are no benefit to this or any country.”

MRS. A. McNEILL.—“I am very well satisfied with the way we have got along. I think there is not any other place in the world where people can get along so well as in this country.”

MRS. J. McRAYNE.—“I would be quite contented with my lot, if there was only a railroad or market near.” (Sourisford, Southern Manitoba).

MRS. A. MCKENZIE.—“My present situation is most comfortable, and the more satisfactory in that I expect my position goes on improving as the prosperity of the country advances.”

MRS. S. R. MARLATT.—“The prospects of farmers in this part of the country are quite satisfactory. I am not living on a farm at present, but hope to be before long.”

MRS. J. MARSHALL.—“I am quite content. I see comfort and independence ahead for myself and family.”

MRS. J. MENZIES.—“I am quite contented at present, and the prospects ahead are bright.”

MARY E. MITCHELL.—“Yes; and I think the prospect is good in this country.”

MRS. D. G. MORRISON.—“I am very contented here. We make our living, and that is all. Our prospects are nothing without a railroad.” (Napinka, Southern Manitoba).

MRS. M. OGLETREE.—“I would not be more contented in any part of the world.”

MRS. T. OLIVER.—“Yes, we have a good home for our family in a good settlement.”

MRS. E. POLLOCK.—“Well contented if the South-Western Railway was built 100 or 150 miles further west.” (Napinka, Southern Manitoba).

MRS. J. PORTEUS.—“Yes; I do not know of a country more suitable for a family with limited means.”

MRS. C. F. POWERS.—“Perfectly satisfied with this country, and there is a great fortune in store for all people coming to this to settle their families and make homes for themselves.”

MRS. HANNAH PROCTOR.—“Quite so, unless times change for the worse. We have great hope for the future prosperity of this country, with abundance to satisfy the requirements of a family.”

MRS. C. PROYER.—“More especially considering the hardships of the working classes in the old country.”

MRS. T. F. PURDY.—“Very much so, with the exception of dry weather, and crops being shortish this last two years, but very splendid.”

MATILDA RAMSEY.—“I have no substantial reason to be discontented, and I believe there is a home here for thousands, which can be made by industry and perseverance, as I have never seen anyone want who was willing to work.”

MRS. GEO. RODDICK.—“We have not all the comforts of a former home, but the family have better prospects here.”

MRS. H. ROSE.—“When I consider the hardships my husband has passed through, I am thankful things are as well with us, and hope for still better things as the country improves.”

MRS. F. S. ROSEBERRY.—"I am well contented with my present lot, and everything seems promising ahead."

MRS. SARAH ROUSOME.—"Since the building of the South-Western Railway we feel that things will soon be all right, as we have suffered for the want of a regular market before." (Wakopa, Southern Manitoba.)

MRS. J. ROUNTHWAIT.—"Yes, I prefer it to Ontario. I am very hopeful of this country."

MRS. H. SANDERSON, Sen.—"Yes; think there is nothing to hinder industrious people from making a comfortable home in this country."

MRS. J. A. SENECA.—"Yes, quite contented; have a comfortable home and progressing every year."

MRS. HELEN SHAW.—"The principal grievance here (Midnapore, N. W. T.) is a prohibitory liquor law, depriving the people against their wish of beer, wines, and spirits. Otherwise there is nothing much to complain of."

MRS. R. H. SMITH.—"Our present lot is not too pleasant, on account of damage done to our farm by prairie fires, but prospects are good."

MRS. S. J. SMITH.—"I am, and think there are good times coming."

MRS. W. SMITH.—"Yes, and the prospect ahead is good."

MRS. H. L. STEWART.—"Yes, with the exception of the want of society here." (Meadow Lea.)

MRS. J. STIRTON.—"Perfectly contented."

MRS. J. G. STURGEON.—"Not as things are at present for farmers." (Stockton, Southern Manitoba.)

MRS. J. Q. SUMMER.—"I am perfectly so. We have made a good home, and we will no doubt continue to prosper."

MRS. J. SUTHERLAND.—"Perfectly contented. The outlook ahead I consider good, and brightening every year as railroads and other facilities extend."

MARGARET J. TAYLOR.—Contentment is a very precious jewel. By the blessing of God we have done well."

MRS. R. P. THOMPSON.—"Yes. Prospects are good; we have plenty of good land, 35 head of cattle, and six horses. We raise about 800 bushels of wheat every year, and are in a fair way to become pretty well off."

MRS. W. E. TISDALE.—"Yes; we have an independent home, and our property and stock are increasing, and the whole family has enjoyed better health than ever before."

MRS. W. TODD.—"Quite content with my present lot, and every faith in the future of the country."

MRS. S. HUMPHREY.—"I am well contented with my lot; would not go back to Ontario again. Prospects for the future are very good for industrious people."

MRS. A. G. WAKEFIELD.—"We are not contented here (Rossburn). We intend in the future to go in for stock raising, which will pay better than farming."

MRS. J. C. WALKER.—"With my present lot, I am quite content, and prospects grow brighter every year."

MRS. A. WATSON.—"Quite content with present lot, and consider the prospects ahead very good."

MRS. J. WATSON.—"Yes, I think there is a bright prospect ahead."

MRS. E. WEIGHTMAN.—"Yes, and more so, after the railway is opened next summer to the south of us, as farm produce will be more easily marketed." (West Hall, Southern Manitoba.)

MRS. A. WENMAN.—"I am pretty well content with my present state of things, but shall be better so when we get a railway through, so that we can ship our grain without hauling so far." (Souris, Southern Manitoba.)

MRS. A. B. WENMAN.—"I am quite content with my prospects here, for I believe there is a grand future for this country."

Mrs. G. U. WHITE.—“That is a hard question to answer. We have plenty of hay for our stock, lots of wood, and excellent water, which we should be thankful for; still we miss many luxuries we had in Ontario.”

Mrs. J. B. K. WILSON.—“All but the want of a railroad, which is a great inconvenience to me.” (Milford, Southern Manitoba.)

Mrs. T. N. WILSON.—“I can heartily say that I am very well contented with my present and the good prospects in store, not only for me but for the country in general.”

Mrs. J. W. WOOD.—“As far as the country is concerned I am.”

Mrs. WRIGHT.—“I am for the sake of my family. I think anyone having a family can get for them homes which they never could in older countries.”

Mrs. G. M. YEOMAN.—“We think the prospect ahead brightening yearly. To us it always looked good, but we are hardly content to stop with the present. We wish to get a few steps more up the ladder.”

THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
ALL RAIL CANADIAN ROUTE TO
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Trains leave Montreal Daily except Sundays, for

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Manitoba, the North-West, and the Rocky Mountains,

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The Bridges, resting on **Massive Stone Piers**, are of steel of twice the ordinary strength; the rails are of the very best material, and the track has been constructed in such a permanently substantial manner as to insure the best possible results as to **Speed and Safety**.

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in the world are in use on this Railway; every luxury and convenience that ingenuity can contrive abound in the Passenger Equipment of this magnificent road. Cool air and freedom from dust in summer; and uniform warmth, with perfect ventilation, in winter.

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THE EMPLOYEES OF THE COMPANY ARE NOTED FOR THEIR UNIFORM POLITENESS.

When the through Ocean to Ocean All-Rail Route to British Columbia is opened in the approaching Spring, the journey will be one of uninterrupted magnificence. The beautiful Ottawa River, the picturesque Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and the magnificent Falls of the Lievre at Buckingham, are scenes of surpassing beauty which greet the eye of the traveller when journeying in that neighborhood.

The scenery along the line of the North Shore of Lake Superior must be seen to be appreciated, no pen, however fluent in poetical description can do justice to the transcendent loveliness of some of the lake views, or to the awful grandeur, approaching to sublimity, of the views obtainable from the dizzy heights of the Rocky Mountains; rivalling and eclipsing those of Switzerland.

